

Cornelius Rufus Nelson  
25 Bouverie Street  
Fleet Street

# THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XX.—NEW SERIES, No. 748.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 29, 1860.

PRICE UNSTAMPED .. 5d.  
STAMPED ..... 6d.

**ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.**  
—DURING LENT, a LECTURE on ANCIENT JERUSALEM in the time of the REDEEMER, will be given by MALONE RAYMOND, Esq., with Illustrations of the HOLY CITY during the REIGN of HEROD, every Evening, at Eight o'clock.

The USUAL ENTERTAINMENTS are continued daily, until 7th March, when the INSTITUTION will be SOLD BY AUCTION.—Application to Mr. George Robinson, 21, Old Bond-street.

**J. B. GOUGH** will DELIVER his 85th J. ORATION in EXETER HALL on THURSDAY, March 15. Doors open at Seven o'clock. Chair taken at Eight o'clock, p.m.

**THE OPPONENTS OF CHURCH-RATES** are urged everywhere immediately to petition both Houses of Parliament to pass SIR JOHN TRELAUNY'S BILL for ENTIRE ABOLITION.

Forms of petition, with all the requisite instructions, may be obtained of the undersigned. Communications from persons willing to co-operate are requested.

J. CARVELL WILLIAMS,  
2, Serjeants' Inn, Fleet-street, London.

## CHURCH - RATE ABOLITION BILL.

At a Meeting of the Committee of the BAPTIST UNION, held on Monday, February 27th, 1860, the following resolution was unanimously passed:—

"Resolved—That, under the existing circumstances of the Church-rate contest, it is, in the judgment of this Committee, of great importance that the sense of the opponents of this obnoxious impost should be fully expressed by petitions to both Houses of Parliament; and that this Committee therefore earnestly recommends the immediate adoption by the Baptist churches throughout the country of petitions for the entire abolition of this wrong-principled and injurious tax."

EDWARD STEANE, } Secretaries.  
J. H. HINTON, }

## ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL, HAVERSTOCK-HILL.

Patron—The QUEEN.

For Children of both Sexes, of all Denominations, and from every part of the Kingdom.

**TWENTY-FIVE ORPHAN CHILDREN** will be admitted in April. Forms to fill up, and all particulars, can be obtained of the Secretary. Applications cannot be received later than the 1st March. The Committee are about to enlarge the School for 160 additional Children. Contributions in aid of the Extension and for the General Objects of the Charity, will be thankfully received.

JOSEPH SOUL, Secretary.  
Office: 32, Ludgate-hill, London, E.C.

"God will, in his own time, vindicate me."—CROMWELL.

## CROMWELL REFUSING the CROWN of ENGLAND.

This Grand National PICTURE, containing more than thirty portraits, life size, painted by T. H. MAGUIRE, Esq., is now on VIEW, at Messrs. LEGGATT, HAYWARD, and LEGGATT'S ESTABLISHMENT, No. 79, CORNHILL. Brilliantly lighted by gas.

Admission from nine till six o'clock, on presentation of private address cards.

## VOLUNTARY and RELIGIOUS EDUCATION.

The COMMITTEE of the VOLUNTARY SCHOOL ASSOCIATION earnestly appeal to the Friends of Free Religious Education on behalf of that Society.

The object of the Association is to render Assistance in Establishing and Sustaining Day-Schools, conducted on the Voluntary Principle, in which an unsectarian and religious education is imparted to the children.

The following extracts from the correspondence of the Committee will show the character of the cases assisted, and the need there is for help being given:—

"The last grant made to the school preserved it from being closed, and encouraged the people to support it as they had never done before."

"The grant is sufficiently large to relieve me of all fears for the school, and not so large as to render unnecessary the most strenuous efforts of our friends here."

"The school here has been established five years, and during that period has been supported entirely by the children's pence and subscriptions of friends. These have hitherto been found adequate, though most strenuous efforts have been necessary. We find, however, that this year there will be a considerable deficit. This is a consequence of the persevering, and I fear, in some cases, unscrupulous efforts, of the friends of the national school, which is supported largely by Government grants. Every means have been tried to ruin our school—bribes, threats, Church influence, landlord influence, &c. We are doing our utmost, and now confidently appeal to you to help us. We hope that you will not allow us to be crushed without an effort to save us."

The following sums have already been received:

£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
G. W. Alexander, Esq.	100	0	J. Barrett, Esq.	5	0
S. Morley, Esq.	100	0	R. S. Ashton, Esq.	50	0
J. Sturge, Esq.	50	0	R. Peek, Esq.	5	0
C. Sturge, Esq.	10	0	Rev. Joseph Fox	10	0
H. R. Ellington, Esq.	10	0	H. Kelanli, Esq.	5	0
C. E. Mudge, Esq.	52	10	T. Buxton, Esq.	20	0
W. Edwards, Esq.	21	0	Joshua Field, Esq.	5	0

SUBSCRIPTIONS and DONATIONS of any amount will be thankfully received by the Treasurer, G. W. Alexander, Esq., 40, Lombard-street, E.C.; or by the Rev. H. Richard and Jos. Barrett, Esq., the Honorary Secretaries, at the Office of the Society, 7, Blomfield-street, Finsbury, E.C.

## CROSS-STREET CHAPEL, ISLINGTON.

On THURSDAY, 8th March, 1860, the Rev. C. H. SPURGEON will preach at Half-past Twelve o'clock.

Doors open at Twelve o'clock. Admission by Tickets only—to be obtained at the Chapel, and of the Ministers of neighbouring Congregations.

Sir S. M. PETO, Bart., M.P., will preside at a DINNER, &c., in the LARGE SCHOOL-ROOM, at Half-past Two o'clock.

Addresses will be given by the Chairman, and Revs. C. H. Spurgeon, Henry Allon, E. Paxton Wood, and other Ministers and Gentlemen.

TEA and COFFEE will be served at Half-past Five. Tickets for Dinner and Tea, Four Shillings each, to be obtained at the Chapel.

The Rev. EDWIN PAXTON HOOD will preach in the Evening, at Seven o'clock.

A Collection will be made after each Service, to defray the cost of recent Alterations and Enlargement of the Chapel, Vestries, &c.

## TO THOSE WHO ARE ENGAGED IN THE EDUCATION OF THE YOUNG.

PRIZES of £50, £20, £10, and £5, respectively, are OFFERED by the Rev. CHARLES HODGSON, Rector of Barton-le-Street, Yorkshire, for ESSAYS "On the BEST METHOD OF INFUSING a MISSIONARY SPIRIT into the EDUCATION of the YOUNG."

These Essays, the competition for which is entirely unrestricted, must be calculated to awaken the interest of Teachers in the progress of Christian Missions, and suggest to them the best practical measures for securing the cordial co-operation of their Pupils.

The Rev. W. W. Champneys, M.A., Canon of St. Paul's, London; the Rev. C. R. Alford, M.A., Principal of the Metropolitan Training Institution, Highbury, London; and the Rev. J. Gabb, B.A., Domestic Chaplain to the Earl of Carlisle, Castle Howard, Yorkshire; have consented to become the Adjudicators. To either of these Clergymen, the Essays must be sent in before the 29th day of September, 1860. The Prizes will be awarded at the end of the year.

Each Essay must have a motto inscribed upon it, and be accompanied with a sealed envelope bearing the same motto and containing the name of the writer. The envelopes containing the names of the unsuccessful competitors will be destroyed unopened.

The successful Essays will remain the property of the Rev. Charles Hodgson, and will be printed for circulation amongst the managers of schools and the instructors of youth.

## WANTED, by a TRAINED MISTRESS, a SITUATION at Lady-day.

Address, A. B., Aston Tirrold, near Wallingford, Berks.

**W. R. RAYNER, Lever Watch Manufacturer, Jeweller, and Optician, 39, Castle-street, Swansea,** has a VACANCY for an IN-DOOR APPRENTICE to the above Business.

## A YOUNG PERSON, Twenty-one Years of Age, desires to ENTER the DRAPEY BUSINESS, and would give her services for a certain period.

Address, B. E., 12, Kingsgate-street, Bloomsbury.

**BRICE and SONS, DRAPERS, NORTH-AMPTON,** WANT an efficient YOUNG MAN, a clever FEMALE ASSISTANT, and respectable YOUTH as APPRENTICE.

## TO DRAPERS.—WANTED, by a YOUNG MAN, a SITUATION in the above Business.

Apply to R. A., Post-office, Lewes, Sussex.

## TO DRAPERS' ASSISTANTS.—WANTED, a YOUNG MAN, of Christian principles, accustomed to a genteel trade. Also an APPRENTICE or IMPROVER.

W. Fagg, Folkestone.

**WANTED, in a Manufacturer's Private House, in London, a respectable YOUNG WOMAN, (age from 20 to 30) able to assist in Bookkeeping and willing to make herself generally useful. She would find a good home, and receive a remuneration for her services. References to be exchanged.**

Apply, by autograph letter only, addressed to A. Z., care of Mr. W. Comley, 215, Tottenham-court-road, W.

## TO GROCERS and PROVISION DEALERS.

—A respectable YOUNG MAN, aged 26, who thoroughly understands his business, and has just left his situation, is desirous of obtaining another ENGAGEMENT. Satisfactory references can be given as to character and capabilities.

Address, J. H., 5, Brunswick-street, Hackney-road, London.

**WANTED, a LADY to BOARD with a Family, residing in a healthy situation, in a Cathedral City. Terms moderate. References exchanged.**

Apply, Y. Z., Messrs. W. and B. Brooke, High-street, Lincoln.

## FURNISHED APARTMENTS. TWO ROOMS to LET to a SINGLE GENTLEMAN, pleasantly and conveniently situated near the Railway-station, Kingsland.

Address, S, Cambridge-terrace, Kingsland.

## DEVON.—TO BE SOLD, with possession at Lady-day next, a flourishing CLASSICAL and MATHEMATICAL DAY SCHOOL for BOYS, in a large town. Number of pupils, from forty to fifty. Income, 350*l*. Expenses small. Premium, 120*l*. References required.

Address, Y. Z., 8, High-street, Ipswich.

## COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, SLOUGH.

Conducted by Mr. VERNY.

Sound Education on moderate terms, in a healthy locality, eighteen miles from town.

Full Particulars promptly supplied.

## HERTFORD COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.

J. C. CANE, PRINCIPAL.

Terms—Ten Guineas per quarter inclusive.

Prospectuses on application.

## SEASIDE.—EAST COWES, ISLE OF WIGHT.

—A Commodious FURNISHED HOUSE to LET, on reasonable terms, for six months, or a shorter period, from 1st of April. The House is pleasantly situated, close to the Sea, and contains Sitting-room, three Bed-rooms, Nursery, &c.

Address, Rev. Jos. Waite, B.A., Medina House, East Cowes, Isle of Wight.

## LADIES' SCHOOL, EASTGATE HOUSE, WARWICK.

Mrs. BURDETT continues to receive Young Ladies, who are carefully instructed in the ordinary accomplishments, whilst great attention is given to all the important branches of a useful Education.

Mrs. BURDETT has had large experience in Tuition, and in proof of the advancement and happiness of her Pupils, can confidently appeal to the testimony of their Parents.

Eastgate House is commodious, and has a delightful garden attached to it.

Masters of eminence attend the Establishment. Terms moderate, which, together with References, will be forwarded on application.

## COALS.—Best Sunderland, 27*s*.; Newcastle or Hartlepool, 26*s*.; best Silkestone, 24*s*.; Clay Cross, 22*s*.; Coke, per chaldron, 16*s*.

B. HIBBERDINE, Sussex and Union-wharfs, Regent's-park. Chief Offices: 109 and 260, Tottenham-court-road.

## COALS.—Best Coals only. —COCKERELL and Co.'s price is now 20*s*. per ton cash for the BEST SCREENED COALS, and 14*s*. per chaldron cash for the BEST COKE, as supplied by them to her Majesty.—13, Cornhill, E.C.; Purfleet-wharf, Earl-street, Blackfriars, E.C.; Easton-wharf, Belgrave-place, Pimlico, S.W.; and Sunderland-wharf, Peckham, S.E.

COALS.—By Screw and Railway.—HIGH-BURY and KINGSLAND COAL DEPOTS.—LEA and COMPANY'S HETTON & LAMBTON'S WALLSEND, the best House Coals, 2*s*. 6*d*. per ton, direct from the Collieries by screw-steamers; Hartlepool, 24*s*.; best small, 12*s*.; Silkestone, first class, 24*s*.; second, 23*s*.; best Clay Cross, 23*s*.; second, 21*s*.; Barnsley, 19*s*.; Hartley, 18*s*. per ton, net cash. Delivered screened, to any part of London.—All orders to be addressed to LEA and CO., Chief Offices, North London Railway Stations, Highbury, Islington, and Kingsland.

## CARDS—FIRST-CLASS ONLY—WEDDING, VISITING, and BUSINESS.—A Copper-plate engraved (any style) and 50 cards (any description), 3*s*. Post free for stamps.

Whiteman and Bass, 236, High Holborn.

## BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT. BRITISH SEWING MACHINE.

Price £12.

The only Family Sewing Machine in Great Britain. Tailors, dressmakers, capmakers, shirtmakers, staymakers, &c., can make 1*l*. clear profit weekly by using the BRITISH SEWING MACHINE.

82, CHEAPSIDE, E.C.

## DEPOSIT, ASSURANCE, and DISCOUNT BANK.

FIVE PER CENT. on Sums for fixed periods or at seven days' notice, or Three per Cent. at Call.

Offices: 5, Cannon-street West, E.C.

G. H. LAW, Manager.

## ACCIDENTS OF EVERY KIND AND FROM ANY CAUSE Insured against by an Annual Payment of 3*l*. to the RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY.

which secures 1,000*l*. at death, or 6*l*. weekly for Injury.

ONE PERSON in every FIFTEEN of those insured is injured yearly by accident of some description.

No EXTRA premium for Members of Volunteer Rifle Corps.

No charge for Stamp Duty.

For Terms, Prospectuses, &c., apply to the Provincial Agents, the Railway Stations, and at the Head Office.

This Company ALONE, without union or amalgamation with any other Company, has paid in

COMPENSATION £53,000.

WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.

Railway Passengers' Assurance Company, Office, 3, Old Broad-street, London, (E.C.)

## IMMEDIATE CASH ADVANCES.—Money Lent on Personal Security, Leases, &c.

SUMS from 10*l*. to 300*l*. ADVANCED two or three days after application, for two years, one year, or six months (repayable by weekly, monthly, or quarterly instalments); and good Bills Discounted. Charges moderate, and strict observance.

LONDON and PROVINCIAL LOAN COMPANY, Office, 69, Goswell-road, London. Open daily from Nine to Five.

Forms of application and prospectus (gratis) sent on stamped envelopes.

H. P. G. & Co.

NEWSPAPER



**QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY, for FIRE, LIFE, and ANNUITIES.**

CHIEF OFFICE,

QUEEN INSURANCE BUILDINGS, LIVERPOOL.

OFFICE-BEARERS.

TRUSTEES.

Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq. | Christopher Bushell, Esq.  
Edward Heath, Esq.

BOARD OF DIRECTION.

CHAIRMAN—Edward Heath, Esq.  
DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN—Thomas B. Forwood, Esq.  
Thomas F. Bennett, Esq. | Alexander Hastie, Esq.  
Francis A. Clint, Esq. | J. Hartley Hind, Esq.  
Kenneth Dowie, Esq. | Joseph Kitchen, Esq.  
George W. Ewing, Esq. | John L. Newall, Esq.  
C. R. Hall, Esq. | James A. Pictou, Esq.

T. Stamford Raffles, Esq.

BANKERS—Messrs. Moss and Co.

SOLICITORS—Messrs. Haigh and Thompson.

AUDITORS—Messrs. Harwood Bannister and Son.

PHYSICIAN—James Turnbull, Esq., M.D.

MANAGER AND ACTUARY TO THE COMPANY—W. P. Clirehugh, Esq.

LONDON BRANCH.

OFFICE—2, Royal Exchange Buildings.

BANKERS—Messrs. Barclay Bevan and Co.

MEDICAL REFEREE—J. Edward Pollock, Esq., M.D.

RESIDENT SECRETARY—Hugh Brown Taplin, Esq.

MANCHESTER BRANCH.

OFFICE—30, St. Ann's-street

RESIDENT SECRETARY—John Kingsley, Esq.

The Annual Meeting of the Shareholders was held on the 21st October, 1859, THOMAS B. FORWOOD, Esq. Deputy-Chairman in the Chair. The Meeting was numerously and influentially attended.

From the Directors' Report it appears that the New Income for the year exceeded 20,000l.; and after payment of Losses by Fire, expenses of Management, and the expenses necessarily incurred in opening the Branches and Agencies, a balance of 9,500l., in favour of the Company was shown on the year's transactions.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The large extension of New Business in this Department is shown by the following comparison between the first two and the third and fourth Quarters of the year:—

In the Two First Quarters the Amount Assured was 21,759,000  
In the Third and Fourth Quarters the Amount was 3,877,000

Exhibiting an increase of .. .. £2,118,000  
And making the Total Amount Assured with the Company during the Year .. .. £5,636,000

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The same gratifying progress has been made in this as in the Fire Department.

Assurances of every description dependent on human life, at rates of premium commensurate with the risk, and as low as is consistent with safety.

SPECIAL FEATURE.—Non-forfeiture of Policies, as explained in the following clause:—In case of the Assured being desirous, from any cause, to discontinue the Premiums on an ordinary life policy, the Company will, after the Policy has been in force three years, grant a paid up Policy, for the total amount of Premiums paid in, and any Bonus that may have been added.

LOANS.—Advances are made by the Directors to eligible parties on personal security combined with a Life Policy.

Every information on the business of the Company may be obtained on application at the Chief or Branch Offices, or to any of the Agents of the Company.

Application for Agencies requested.

W. P. CLIREHUGH, Manager.

H. B. TAPLIN, London Secretary.

TRADE



MARK.

BROWN AND POLSON'S

**PATENT CORN FLOUR.**

The "Lancet" states,—"This is superior to anything of the kind known."

It is respectfully announced that to any application by letter Brown and Polson forward the address (for any village or town in the Three Kingdoms) of Grocers, Chemists, &c., who supply their Corn Flour at the usual price. Where any similar article is substituted or forced into sale upon pretence of being "the same thing," or "as good as Brown and Polson's," if the name, address, and designation are kindly communicated such confidence will be greatly appreciated.

BROWN AND POLSON,

Manufacturers to Her Majesty the Queen, Paisley, and 23, Ironmonger-lane, London.

**DUTCH FLOWER-ROOTS.—TIMOTHY**

BRIDGEN, Seedsman and Florist, 10, Railway-arcade, London-bridge, London, begs most respectfully to inform his friends and the public generally that he has just returned from Holland with his unrivalled collection of Hyacinths, Crocuses, Tulips, Narcissus, Jonquils, &c., &c., of which a priced list may be had upon application. T. B. further begs to state that, having selected them from the best growers in Holland himself, he can guarantee them finer than any other house in London. A large assortment of Aquaria, Wardian Cases, Gold and Silver Fish, always on sale.

**THE FAIRY BOUQUET.—Dedicated (by**

Special Permission) to the QUEEN of the FAIRIES.—This delicious perfume was originally discovered by one of Titania's principal attendants. It is made from Wild Flowers, culled by fairy hands from "the bank whereon the wild thyme grows." The authenticity of the receipt is vouched for with the same degree of certainty as is the existence of Titania herself. It has accidentally been recovered from the mist of ages, and is now prepared solely by

METCALFE, BINGLEY, AND CO., PERFUMERS, &amp;c.,

130a and 131, Oxford-street, London, W.

In bottles, 2s., 3s. 6d., and 5s. each.

**METCALFE and CO'S NEW PATTERN**

TOOTH BRUSH and SMYRNA SPONGES.—The Tooth Brush has the important advantage of searching thoroughly into the divisions of the teeth, and cleaning them in the most effectual and extraordinary manner, and is famous for the hairs not coming loose. Is. An Improved Clothes Brush, that cleans in a third part of the usual time, and is capable of injuring the finest nap. Penetrating Hair Brushes, with the durable unbleached Russian bristles, which do not soften like common hair. Flesh Brushes of improved, graduated, and powerful friction. Velvet Brushes, which act in the most surprising and successful manner. Metcalfe's Alkaline Tooth Powder, 2s. per Box. This Powder thoroughly removes the tartar and all impurities from the teeth. It contains no acid, nor anything that can injure the finest enamel, and at the same time produces a beautiful white appearance. With every description of Brush, Comb, and Perfumery for the toilet. Only at METCALFE, BINGLEY, AND CO'S SOLE ESTABLISHMENT, 130a and 131, Oxford-street, two doors west from Holles-street.

**CAUTION.**—"59th Geo. III. c. 7, sec. 8," entitled, "An Act to regulate the Cutlery Trade in England," provides, "That any offender against this Act may be committed to prison by Two Justices of the Peace for Three Calendar Months."

We hereby give notice that we shall take proceedings against any person or persons selling or manufacturing any article of "Cutlery" stamped with intent to counterfeit or imitate our corporate mark, "The Sun," granted to us by the Cutlers' Company, June 26th, 1825.

Signed, MAPPIN BROTHERS.

QUEEN'S CUTLERY WORKS, SHEFFIELD;

And 67 and 68, KING WILLIAM-STREET, LONDON, E.C.

NOTICE.—Buyers should see that every article of Cutlery has the corporate mark stamped on the blade, in addition to the name of their Firm, "MAPPIN BROTHERS," as many cheap and inferior imitations are now being sold; and none are of Mappin's manufacture, unless the corporate mark is stamped on the blade.

MAPPIN BROTHERS,

Manufacturers by Special Appointment to the Queen, Are the only Sheffield makers who supply the consumer direct in London. Their London Show Rooms, 67 and 68, King William-street, London-bridge, contain by far the largest stock of Cutlery and Electro-Silver Plate in the World, transmitted direct from their Manufactory, Queen's Cutlery Works, Sheffield.

MAPPIN'S TABLE CUTLERY.

	Ordinary Quality.	Medium Quality.	Best Quality.
Two dozen full-size Table Knives, ivory-handles ..	2 4 0	3 6 0	4 12 0
One-and-a-half dozen full-size Cheese ditto ..	1 4 0	1 14 0	2 11 0
One pair regular Meat Carvers ..	0 7 6	0 11 0	0 15 6
One pair extra size ditto ..	0 8 6	0 12 0	0 16 6
One pair Poultry Carvers ..	0 7 6	0 11 0	0 15 6
One Steel for sharpening ..	0 3 0	0 4 0	0 6 0

Complete Service .. .. £4 14 6 £6 18 0 £9 16 6

Messrs. MAPPIN'S Table Knives still maintain their unrivalled superiority; all their blades being their own Sheffield manufacture, are of the very first quality, with secure ivory handles, which do not come loose in hot water; and the difference in price is occasioned solely by the superior quality and thickness of the ivory handles. Table Cutlery, Razors, Pocket Cutlery, and Scissors, of their own Manufacture, in Stock for Exportation, at Sheffield Prices.

MAPPIN'S ELECTRO-SILVER SPOONS AND

FORKS.

	Fiddle Pattern.	Double Thread.	King's Pattern.	Lily Pattern.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
12 Table Forks ..	1 16 0	2 14 0	3 0 0	2 12 0
12 Table Spoons ..	1 16 0	2 14 0	3 0 0	3 12 0
12 Dessert Forks ..	1 7 0	2 0 0	2 4 0	1 14 0
12 Dessert Spoons ..	1 7 0	2 0 0	2 4 0	2 14 0
12 Tea Spoons ..	0 16 0	1 4 0	1 7 0	1 16 0

MAPPIN BROTHERS guarantee on all their manufactures in Electro-silver plate a strong deposit of real silver, according to price charged.

A costly Book of Engravings, with Prices attached, forwarded Gratis and Post Free.

MAPPIN BROTHERS,

67 and 68, KING WILLIAM-STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Manufactory:—

QUEEN'S CUTLERY WORKS, SHEFFIELD.

Estimates furnished for Services of Plate for Hotels, Steamships, and Regimental Messes.

**FURNITURE.—Where to Buy—What to**

Buy.—P. and S. BEYFUS are selling the 284. Dining-room Suite, the 354. Drawing-room Suite, the 264. Bed-room Suite. Bachelors' Bed-rooms for 7l., and Servants' Bed-rooms for 4l. Illustrated Catalogue gratis, and free by Post. Goods carriage-paid to any part of the kingdom.

P. and S. Beyfus, 91, 93, and 95, City-road, London.

**IMPORTANT SALE of FIRST-CLASS NEW and SECOND-CLASS FURNITURE.**

J. DENT and CO. beg to announce to the Public that they have purchased the entire Furniture of several large houses, which, added to their already the largest Stock in London, they are offering at half its real value; comprising Suites of Dining, Drawing, and Bedroom Appendages, in oak, mahogany, walnut, and other woods; mahogany dining-room chairs at 15s.; walnut drawing-room ditto, in silk, at 18s. 6d.; telescope dining tables, at 80s.; iron bedsteads at 8s. 6d.; every other article proportionately cheap, at the GREAT WESTERN FURNITURE BAZAAR, 30, 31, 32, and 99, CRAWFORD-STREET, BAKER-STREET. Established 30 years.

Shippers to hot climates will find the above stock unequalled. Every article is warranted. Marked the lowest price in plain figures. Exchanged or money returned if not approved of. Carriage paid to any railway station in the kingdom. No charge for packing or the use of cases.

**JAMES COBBETT and CO., FURNITURE,**

BEDDING, and CARPET MANUFACTURERS, DEPTFORD BRIDGE, LONDON.

CLERGYMEN about to FURNISH are respectfully informed that Messrs. COBBETT and CO. are now publishing an entirely New Edition of their HOUSE FURNISHING GUIDE, illustrated by 278 unequalled Engravings of every description of Household Furniture, with prices attached. A copy will be sent to Clergymen on application, gratis and Post-free.

This costly Work also contains a Price List of purified BEDDING,—a full description of COBBETT and CO.'s Kamptulicon FLOOR-CLOTH, made on the improved patent,—and complete Estimates for Furnishing Parsonages and Houses on the following revised Scale. Every article warranted.—

A Six-Roomed House ..	£74 3 0
An Eight-Roomed Ditto ..	133 1 0
A Ten-Roomed Ditto ..	259 16 6
A Twelve-Roomed Ditto ..	394 11 0

Together with much other information, valuable to all requiring Household Furniture, Carpets, or Bedding.

PECULIAR ADVANTAGES TO CLERGYMEN.

References kindly permitted to Clergymen in Great Malvern, Manchester, Chichester, Sheerness, Blackheath, Bury, Rye, Woodchurch, Truro, Ross, Cheltenham, London, Ryde, Plymouth, Chatham, Bath, Stone, Greenhithe, Ludlow, Kingston, Witney, Brecon, Bromley, Wells, Colchester, St. Alban's, Arundel, Margate, Oxford, York, Isle of Man, Brighton, Kidderminster, and above a hundred other Towns in Great Britain.

COBBETT and CO., DEPTFORD BRIDGE, LONDON, S.E.

All Orders delivered Carriage Free, regardless of Distance.

**STARCH! STARCH! STARCH!**

The wants of the public are now met in the manufacture of an article every way adapted to their requirements. The PATENT AUSTRALIAN STARCH is pronounced by practical persons to be the only perfect starch made.

A numerous list of Testimonials from the principal dressers, bleachers, dyers, and laundresses in the kingdom, may be had free on application. Sold by Grocers and Oilmen.

Sole Manufacturers—BRIGGS and CO., 20, GREAT PETER-STREET, WESTMINSTER, S.W.

**TO HEIRS AT LAW, NEXT OF KIN,**

LEGATEES, and others, entitled under WILLS.—A great number of persons throughout the country have but an imperfect knowledge or merely a vague conception of their rights. For the benefit of parties so interested, Wills will be searched for and inspected, and information of their contents obtained and furnished on application, personally or by letter, enclosing instructions and a fee of 6s., to Mr. HAMMOND, 3, Bell-yard, Doctors' Commons, London, E.C. Office copies of Wills obtained if required.

T E A.

**MOORE, BROTHERS, and COMPANY** are the only London Merchants willing to supply Families direct at Merchants' Profits.

The saving to families will be fully 1d. to 1s. per lb.

The FINEST SOUCHONG TEA—3s. 9d. by the lb.;

3s. 8d. by the 20 lb. bag.

(This is guaranteed the best, and usually charged 4s. 4d. to 4s. 8d. per lb.)

The FINEST HYSON—4s. 6d. by the lb.;

4s. 5d. by the 20 lb. bag.

(This is usually charged 5s. and 5s. 4d. per lb.)

The FINEST PEARL-LEAF GUNPOWDER—4s. 9d. by the lb.;

4s. 8d. by the 20 lb. bag.

(This is usually charged 5s. 4d. and 6s. per lb.)

The BEST CEYLON COFFEE—1s. 0½d. per lb.

The FINEST WEST INDIA—1s. 4d. per lb.

The FINEST EAST INDIA or MOCHA—1s. 6d. per lb.

The Firm give no credit, employ neither Canvassers, Travellers, nor Agents, give no Commission, suffer no Losses either by bad debts or a Sugar Trade; but, as the drawbacks under these various heads usually average about 10 per cent. on the Tea and Coffee return, THEY GIVE THIS 10 PER CENT. TO THEIR CUSTOMERS by supplying families 10 per cent. below the prices of every house in the trade.

The characters of each are very carefully given, and they guarantee them to be what they are represented.

MOORE, BROTHERS, and COMPANY, MERCHANTS, 35, LONDON-BRIDGE, CITY, E.C.

**CHRISTMAS PRESENTS, at HENRY**

GOOD'S, 60, MOORGATE-STREET, LONDON, E.C.

De La Rue and Co.'s Portable Writing Case,

durable and Complete .. One Guinea.

De La Rue and Co.'s handsomely bound

Photographic Album .. One Guinea.

Ditto, Ditto, for Scraps .. 10s. 6d.

De La Rue and Co.'s Useful Case of Stationery .. One Guinea.

Mordan and Co.'s Elegant Postage Scales .. One Guinea.

Mordan and Co.'s Silver Pocket Pen-holder,

with Gold Pen .. 10s.

Ditto, Ditto, with Pencil .. 15s.

Mordan and Co.'s Engine-turned Gold

Pencil-case, with Stone Seal top and Reserve for Leads .. One Guinea.

And an extensive assortment of first-class goods adapted for Presents.

Any of the above articles securely packed, and sent carriage paid to any railway-station in England on receipt of remittance.

**ELKINGTON and CO., PATENTEES of**

the ELECTRO-PLATE, MANUFACTURING SILVER-SMITHS, BRONZISTS, &c., beg to intimate that they have added to their extensive Stocks a large variety of new designs in the highest class of art, which have recently obtained for them at the Paris Exhibition the decoration of the Cross of the Legion of Honour, as well as the "Grande Medaille d'Honneur," (the only one awarded to the trade).

The Council Medal was also awarded to them at the Exhibition in 1851.

Each article bears their mark, E. and Co., under a Crown, and articles sold as being plated by Elkington's patent process afford no guarantee of quality.

22, Regent-street, } London,

45, Moorgate-street, }

29, College-green, Dublin,

And at their Manufactory, Newhall-street, Birmingham. Estimates and Drawings sent free by post. Replating and Gilding as usual.

**IMPROVEMENTS IN HEATING, &c.****MUSGRAVE'S PATENT SLOW-COMBUSTION STOVE**

For Warming Public Buildings, Halls, Shops, Conservatories, Factories, Drying Rooms, &c. Will burn in Churches from Saturday till Sunday evening, avoiding attention during the hours of worship. In Halls, will burn day and night for weeks, with little care. Capable of warming a large apartment for 24 hours, at a cost of 3d.; and deserving of special attention, because of its safety, healthfulness, durability, and extreme simplicity. This Stove is the nearest approach to warming by hot water.

**MUSGRAVE'S PATENT STABLE-FITTINGS and HARMLESS LOOSE BOXES**

Have obtained the award of a large Council Medal from the R. I. A. Society for the following improvements:—1st, The Horse cannot injure himself or others in the same stable if he breaks loose in his stall. 2nd, He cannot waste the hay. 3rd, He can have out or uncut hay at pleasure. 4th, He has clean water always before him. 5th, A pure and wholesome atmosphere is secured. 6th, The whole fittings are stronger than usual, without increase in price, and there is no risk of infection.

The Loose Box is really what its name denotes, and the most spirited Horse may be turned into it without danger.

**MUSGRAVE'S PATENT IRON COW-HOUSE FITTINGS,**

As approved by the Board of Works, adopted in the Ulster Model Farm, and by many of the most eminent Stock Breeders in the Kingdom, are made wholly of iron, very durable, cleanly, and attractive in appearance. The fodder is always fresh, being freely exposed to the air, removed from the breath of the animal, and separated from the roots or damp food. The range of Troughs can be quickly filled with water for the use of the Cows, or for washing out in case of epidemic, and the cost is very moderate.

These inventions being distinguished for strength, simplicity, and practical usefulness, will repay public inquiry.

MUSGRAVE BROTHERS are also Makers of Wire Fencing, Hurdles, Field and Entrance Gates, Corn Rick Stands, Conservatories, Hot-water Apparatus, Verandahs, Rural Bridges, &c.; and their works being favourably placed for cheap labour and materials, they can offer corresponding advantages in price.

MUSGRAVE'S PATENT FIELD GATES have gained the 1st Prize from the R. I. A. Society for strength, durability, and cheapness.

For particulars, address MUSGRAVE BROTHERS, Ann-street Iron Works, Belfast.

KEEP YOUR PREMISES FREE FROM MICE AND

SPARROWS.

**BARBER'S POISONED WHEAT kills Mice**

and Sparrows on the Spot. In 1d., 2d., 4d., and 8d. Packets, with directions and testimonials. No risk nor danger in laying this Wheat about. From a single packet hundreds of mice and sparrows are found dead.

Agents: Barclay and Sons, 95, Farringdon-street; W. Sutton and Co., Bow-churchyard; B. Yates and Co., 25, Budge-row, London; and sold by all Druggists, Grocers, &c., throughout the United Kingdom.

Barber's Poisoned Wheat Works, Ipswich (removed from Eye, Suffolk).



# THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XX.—NEW SERIES, No. 748.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 29, 1860.

PRICE { UNSTAMPED .. 6d.  
STAMPED ..... 6d.

## CONTENTS.

<b>ECCLIASTICAL AFFAIRS:</b>	<b>The Excise Duty on</b>
What is to be expected	Paper ..... 171
from the Other Side... 161	Special Services in
The Church-rate Abolition	Theatres ..... 172
Bill ..... 161	The Education Grant ..... 172
Church-rate Deputation	The Divisions on the
to Lord Palmerston... 163	Budget ..... 172
The Lord Advocate's	Mr. Henry Leslie's Choir 172
Annuity-tax Bill ..... 163	Foreign and Colonial ..... 174
Queen's Printer's Patent 164	Court, Personal, and
Vagrancy of the Pope .. 164	Official ..... 176
Religious Intelligence... 165	Law and Police ..... 176
<b>CORRESPONDENCE:</b>	Miscellaneous News ..... 176
West Surrey Election .. 165	Literature ..... 176
Parliamentary Proceed-	Gleanings ..... 177
ings ..... 166	Births, Marriages, and
Postscript ..... 169	Deaths ..... 178
<b>LEADING ARTICLES:</b>	Money Market and Com-
Summary ..... 170	mmercial Intelligence... 178
The House of Commons 170	Gazette ..... 178
Aiming at Increased	Markets ..... 178
Vitality ..... 171	Advertisements ..... 179

## Eccliaistical Affairs.

### WHAT IS TO BE EXPECTED FROM THE OTHER SIDE.

THE efforts of the party who are labouring to uphold compulsory exactions for the repair of church edifices and the expenses of divine worship continue unabated. They do not deem it prudent to rely exclusively upon the effect produced by their tempest of petitions. We do not wonder at it. It was but a summer storm, very heavy at the time, but very partial, very transient, and—now that one is able to examine the area which it covered—not by any means destructive. Considering that the Archdeacons of England and Wales, and the whole episcopal bench moved, on the occasion, with unusual unanimity—considering the free use they made of evidence given before the House of Lords for awakening men's fears—considering the perfection of their machinery, extending to every parish in the kingdom—it would have been strange, indeed, if they could not have enlisted the service of the clergyman, the churchwardens, and the half-dozen tradespeople dependent upon them, to send up a petition from more than one in five of all the parishes in the country. Yet, this is about the proportion in which they have succeeded. The number of petitions reported hitherto somewhat exceeds 3,000, and the number of signatures slightly is over 100,000. A mere glance at the detailed report of the Petitions' Committee shows the worth of the larger proportion of these petitions, as interpretative of public opinion. Page after page of entries to the following effect may be met with, "From the rector, churchwardens, and other inhabitants of ——— 9 signatures." Most of the numbers range from two to twenty—the average being swelled by an occasional appearance of a petition from Liverpool, or some other large place, with between two and three hundred names appended to it. The total average scarcely ranges so high as thirty petitioners to each petition—and of the whole fifteen or sixteen thousand parishes in the Kingdom, a very little more than one-fifth have stirred at all. This, certainly, does not indicate any extensive change of public sentiment on the question.

The promoters of the movement clearly think so too. They are most anxious to get the question settled before the country has had leisure to examine how far the recent spirit of energy is spasmodic, or how far it denotes a really altered state of conviction. They have, therefore, sent up a large deputation of their chief men to Lord Palmerston, to entreat the Government to take the matter in hands and attempt to push through both Houses a measure such as they could accept. They do not, it is true, feel themselves authorised to recommend any precise course to the Government—but the following are the principal objects at which they think such a measure should aim. "1. The definition and limitation of the purposes to which Church-rates may be applied. 2. A settlement of the relation between the parish and the district, so that the ratepayers shall be released from the liability of paying rates to any other than their own church. 3. The provision of a simple and effectual

method of making and enforcing the rates." Mr. Packe, M.P., was principal spokesman on the occasion, and urged upon his lordship's mind several statements laid before the Committee of the House of Lords, disclosing an amount of indifference among the laity of the Church of England which, if it had been proved against Dissenters, we should have blushed to have published. Lord Palmerston was courteous and coy—admitted that "a stitch in time saves nine"—and promised that the whole question should continue to receive the anxious consideration of her Majesty's Government.

"Anxious" we have no doubt their "consideration" would be, if they could bring themselves to adopt the suggestions of the memorialists. They would have, for example, to consider how they might hope to carry a measure which gives the Dissenters the go-by entirely—which does not even condescend to notice their objections to the rate—and which, while it meets the demand of district churches, only seeks to fasten the burden more effectually than ever on Dissenting shoulders. And if the present Government could carry such a measure through a House of Commons over and over again pledged to Abolition, they might well be "anxious" as to the effect which the passing of it might have, first, on their own stability as an Administration, and, secondly, on the agitation now disquieting the country. They might very possibly doubt whether it would add to the security of the former, and whether it would tend to produce the subsidence of the latter. We cordially thank the memorialists for letting us know what we are to expect from the minority in the way of concession. We are not at all taken by surprise. We always had the same opinion of the practical wisdom of clerical counsellors. They invariably behave, when in a minority, with the same cool effrontery which distinguishes them when in a majority. They always put themselves forward, as soon as they are beaten, to dictate terms to the victors, and ordinarily they have the remarkable discretion to dictate terms as offensive as possible. They shut their eyes to the most obvious facts. They ignore all the laws of human nature. They cannot conceive the possibility of the worthlessness of their own high assumptions. And they are ever ready to set the Kingdom on fire that they may roast their own eggs. We rejoice that they are showing themselves in their true colours. They are willing and ready to concede to Dissenters—nothing, or, rather, something a shade or two worse than nothing—namely, "the provision of a simple and effectual method of making and enforcing the rates." Lord Palmerston's Government, we imagine, will very anxiously consider before they commit themselves to blundering insolence such as this.

We do not find the name either of Mr. Hubbard, or of Lord Robert Cecil, on the list of this deputation. They are sponsors for a Bill, now before the House of Commons, which goes the length of noticing the objections of the Dissenting portion of the community to the Church-rate system. How far the measure would be likely to operate for their relief, a brief description of its provisions will enable those to judge who know what are the influences brought to bear upon Dissenters in the rural districts. Notice of the vestry or meeting at which the rate is to be made must be given fourteen days before it is held. Any person "conforming to a form of worship other than that of the Church of England," if desirous of being exempted from the rate, must apply to one of the churchwardens for a printed copy of a notice, which he is to fill up, and deliver, seven days prior to the meeting, and which runs to this effect—"I, [A.B.] of ——— who am rateable to a Church-rate in respect of property situate in the parish of ——— claim the exemption allowed, under the ——— of Victoria, chapter ———, to persons conforming to a form of worship other than that of the Church of England." The delivery of this notice, in due time, and to the proper person, will exempt him from liability to the rate,

and exclude him from the vestry at which it is proposed to be made. Now, this looks tolerably liberal on paper—but what will be its effect in practice? Why, in three-fourths of the parishes of the Kingdom scarcely a Dissenter can be found whose circumstances would admit of his daring to sign such a paper even once—much less every year. Of what use would it be to shut our eyes to glaring and palpable facts? Leave a shred of the legal machinery for levying Church-rates in the hands of the parson, squire, and churchwardens, and no form of exemption (that provided by this Bill least of all) would avail to shield Nonconformists from the overbearing influence which would, in every conceivable way, be made to tell upon them. The social tyranny which it would foster and develop, in all our villages and hamlets, would be greater and more galling than anything felt under the present system. If these be "the tender mercies" which the minority in Parliament are willing to extend to the clients of the majority, all we can say of them is, that, like those of "the wicked," they are "cruel."

And why should we bow our necks to either humiliation or tyranny? It is not *we* who are in a minority. It is not *we* who are in such haste to settle this question, as that, for the sake of settlement, we are ready to forego the fruits of many years of hard labour. Assuming that our ultimate object is the separation of the Church from the State, and that the abolition of Church-rates is a step towards it, it is not *we* who have most cause to deprecate the postponement of that measure until after a reform of the House of Commons. The question lends too great an advantage to us to make us anxious to patch up such useless compromises as those which are offered to us, at the last stage of the conflict, from the other side. Are we to be scared out of our senses by 100,000 signatures? Let us treble them, as we can, if we are decently active during the next fortnight! Or are we to throw up our game because a severe whip has brought up some forty additional votes against us? Let us do our best to restore the balance in our favour, which is not impossible! No! it will be time to talk to us in these terms *when we are beaten*, which, we take leave to remind the minority we are *not* yet, and which it will be our own fault if we allow ourselves to be. Again we thank them for not having proposed even a plausible compromise. Half our safety consists in their continuing to play off upon us the swaggering airs of a majority.

And now we leave the matter with those whom it may concern. There will be no relaxation of effort at head-quarters—and, we are happy to believe, there will be corresponding energy everywhere else. To the great towns, however, we look with most sanguine expectation, that they will generously back, and give weight to, the more self-denying efforts of smaller places. We have arrived at the very crisis of our history. What we have to win will not, valuable as it may be, be of one-tenth the worth of the mere fact of winning it. The stakes on our side are incalculably heavier than the ostensible one for which both sides are playing. We cannot, indeed, truly declare that the question involved is "now or never." But, for the present generation, it approaches that. And hence, we solemnly put it to the conscience of every one of our readers to see to it, *personally and instantly*, that nothing be left undone which it is in the power of zeal, courage, faith, and devotion to do, to seal and confirm the victory of this great cause once more, and for ever.

### THE CHURCH-RATE ABOLITION BILL. THE PETITIONING MOVEMENT.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—It becomes not men who are putting on their armour to boast as though they were taking it off; but it will encourage those who are exerting themselves, in response to your appeals, to learn, that the letters daily pouring in to this office justify the belief that the Church-rate abolitionists have



been pricked into a state of activity, the results of which will sadly disconcert those who have asserted that public opinion is no longer in favour of Sir John Trelawny's bill.

But let us take nothing for granted, nor leave one stone unturned to secure complete as well as triumphant success. It is the more needful from the circumstance, that our opponents are likely now to commence petitioning in the towns. *The Record* asks—

Why should not Churchmen send up congregational Petitions, as well as those which are coming in such large numbers from the rural parishes? Many such petitions might emanate from places not directly touched by the question, i.e., from the great towns and town parishes in which rates are not levied. The congregations in those places have, nevertheless, a deep interest in the maintenance of the general system of the Church of England. Why, for example, should not petitions come from the many congregations of Islington and Clerkenwell?

In plain terms, those who will not touch the burden with a finger of their own are urged to exert their influence to fasten it more firmly on the shoulders of others! At Halifax there has been action, as well as suggestion, in this direction. Notwithstanding that, at the recent annual meeting of the local "Church Institution," the incumbent spoke in strong terms of the beneficial results of abolition in that town, the council of the body have just sent a petition against abolition to all the incumbents and churchwardens of the parish, accompanying it with a hint that "the signature of petitions ought to be conducted as quietly as possible, so as to avoid counter-agitation." This secret system has been so successfully pursued in some of the rural parishes, that I have letters before me inquiring about the pro-rate petitions reported to have been presented—which petitions have been so surreptitiously signed that the bulk of the inhabitants have known nothing about them. But Halifax is not Little Pedlington; and already I see that even members of the Church Institution are indignantly complaining, in the local papers, that their Executive have dared to take such a course, when many of its own supporters "conscientiously believe that Church-rates ought to have been unconditionally abolished long ago."

It is already known that in some of the largest towns and cities adequate arrangements are made, or making, for numerous Congregational petitions; but much more of such intelligence should quickly come to hand. Not only so, but petitions to be signed by the inhabitants generally—whether town petitions or from the several parishes—should be provided on an extensive scale.

Take London and its suburbs as a sample of the work that is required, and of the absolute necessity for calling in the aid of numerous coadjutors, in order that it may be accomplished. I hesitate to say how many petitions might, with proper exertions, be obtained within a radius of five miles from the spot where I am now writing, lest I should seem to exaggerate. Let me, instead, prefer one or two specific requests. Let every one of your metropolitan readers—beside seeing that a petition emanates from the congregation with whom he worships—cast about for shops, the occupiers of which would be willing to take charge of one. Let him think of every active man he knows who has sufficient time, as well as earnestness, for canvassing for signatures. Let him speak, or write, to every voluntary within the circle of his London acquaintance, to urge the adoption of a similar plan. Let him, as far as he can, supply the petitions and signature sheets; but, rather than there should be a single petition lost, let there be an abundance of applications to this office for printed and written forms, and all the needful requisites. A hundred friends acting thus would do the work of an army of paid canvassers, and do it more effectually; and, as the result, London would be freed from the reproach of apathy which has sometimes been cast upon it by provincial Dissenters. Of course the same recommendation is applicable to Manchester, Liverpool, Birmingham, Sheffield, Newcastle, Leeds, and all the other great centres of population; and, as you have readers in them all, I hope that the suggestion which I venture to make may commend itself to men who may thus place the central Executive under a new and lasting obligation. Yours faithfully,

J. CARVELL WILLIAMS.

2, Serjeants' Inn, Fleet-street, Feb. 28.

#### WHAT CAN BE DONE IN THE METROPOLIS.

To the Editor of the *Nonconformist*.

SIR,—In the movement so vigorously commenced for petitioning Parliament for the abolition of Church-rates, the question naturally occurs—what can be done to elicit public feeling in this huge metropolis? I presume that petitions will be sent from almost all Dissenting congregations in London and its suburbs. I suppose further that the pastors of London will gladly hasten to carry out the

"earnest recommendation" of the Congregational Board of Ministers as published in your last number. And I further take it for granted that the Committee of Deputies of the Three Denominations will put in action their well-adapted machinery for swelling the tide of petitions that is about to flow into both Houses of Parliament. But is this enough? The metropolis alone ought to send up the "prayers" of at least 5,000 petitioners—about half the entire number from all England and Wales on the other side—in favour of total and unconditional abolition. Supposing that the congregations of London—there are nearly 200 of the Independent body alone—obtain 25,000 signatures, surely 100 more petitions, with some 250 signatures each might be got up in the whole metropolitan district by a diligent use of all the facilities at command. After all, the aggregate would represent the wishes of only one in sixty of the population. Such a demonstration might be made within the month yet at our command ere Sir John Trelawny's bill comes on again, and without troubling the over-worked Liberation Society, if the active opponents of Church-rates would bestir themselves. I would suggest that in every metropolitan borough, or still better, in every parish, a committee should be formed to take the matter in hand. There is, I am sure, plenty of material if only it can be organised. One or two earnest men in each district could easily gather together a few friends who would give a little time and attention to drawing out forms, inducing tradesmen and others to allow them to remain for signature in their shops, issuing hand-bills, &c., and lastly forwarding the petitions to the borough members. This effort might be made independently of congregational petitioning. Why should not Lord John Russell on or before the 28th of March give expression to the wishes of 10,000 citizens of London; and Mr. Duncombe, Sir Morton Peto, Mr. E. James, Mr. Alderman Salomons, Mr. Roupell, and Mr. Ayrton, go down to the House laden with petitions from their respective boroughs praying for the total abolition of Church-rates? A little zeal, a little trouble, and a little organisation, and the thing might be done.

Yours, &c.,

Feb. 27, 1860.

NOW OR NEVER.

#### AN EXAMPLE TO COUNTRY TOWNS.

To the Editor of the *Nonconformist*.

SIR,—Will you allow me to state what we have been able to do, and are doing, in one town of a moderate size and population, in response to your appeal for petitions? Soon after your first appeal was published, a dozen copies were made of the form of petition. One of each was given to the minister or an active member of each of the Nonconformist congregations, and one kept for signature by members of the Established Church. Our own town having been provided for, communications were opened with towns in our immediate neighbourhood, by writing to the minister or some other person, inquiring whether, if petitions were forwarded to him, he would endeavour to get them well signed? Favourable replies having been received, petitions have been immediately sent; and as a result of our easy and brief labours, I hope we shall be able to send to the Legislature some ten petitions from towns and congregations which have never before taken such action on the question of Church-rates. May I suggest a similar course to others? It is really, as we have found, very easy of adoption, and the work being well divided, involves much less trouble than may be supposed. I suggest especially that action should not be confined to one's own town or congregation. Put a petition into the hands of anyone, and the first step being thus taken, the work of getting signatures will be gladly performed. Such is our experience, and anyone acquainted with this pre-eminently sluggish and Church-ridden town and neighbourhood would predict difficulties for us if for any. Churchmen here are as six to one when compared with Dissenters, but I hope and believe that we shall send up more petitions with more signatures than they will be able to procure.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

A CROYDONIAN.

Croydon, 28th Feb., 1860.

#### ANOTHER SUGGESTION.

To the Editor of the *Nonconformist*.

SIR,—With the hope that if practicable or likely to be successful elsewhere it will be adopted, I beg to inform you of a plan we are about to pursue here for the purpose of increasing the number of petitions for the abolition of Church-rates. Some young men have met together and have proposed getting a form of petition printed which they intend sending to each of the Dissenting ministers in the county with an earnest request that they will get it copied off, and as numerous signed as possible, taking care to send it off before March 28th. If this plan is worthy of adoption it is necessary to act upon it immediately, in order to give the ministers of the rural districts sufficient time to procure the signatures of those of their congregation who may be living at a distance from their chapel. It would be well if the petition could remain in most places for two Sundays.

I remain, Sir,

Yours respectfully,

Carmarthen, Feb. 24, 1860.

JUVENIS.

#### REPRESENTATIVE BODIES.

Our advertising columns last week will have informed our readers that the Congregational Union and Congregational Board of Ministers have adopted resolutions strongly urging petitions to Parliament. That of the former is as follows:—"That all the Congregational churches throughout England and Wales be earnestly recommended immediately to

petition both Houses of Parliament for the total and unconditional abolition of Church-rates." The Board of Ministers have also resolved upon themselves adopting a petition. The Baptist Union, also, it will be seen from an advertisement elsewhere, have adopted a similar recommendation. We understand also that, at the meeting of the committee on Monday, an example was set to the Baptist churches throughout the country by the adoption of petitions to both Houses of Parliament.

This list is very far from complete. We hope to hear of action being taken by at least some divisions of the great Wesleyan family in their corporate capacity. Why, also, should not the Society of Friends again make known their wishes to Parliament. Perhaps the British Unitarian Association may deem the occasion requires a petition. In asking—what are the Committee of Deputies of the Three Denominations doing?—we are only echoing the inquiries of many friends. We trust shortly to hear, not only that they have petitioned themselves and recommended petitions to others, but that they have taken the necessary measures for providing every congregation of London and its vicinity with a suitable form, and for taking that field of action entirely to themselves.

#### THE FLOW OF THE TIDE.

In both Houses the tide has begun to flow, as yet but gently. On the second reading of the Church-rate Abolition Bill but one petition was presented in its favour—that from the Congregational Union of England and Wales. There have since dropped in some dozen petitions with 407 signatures. In a few days we hope to learn that the flood is rapidly rising. A beginning has been made in the House of Lords. On Monday night the Earl of Cawdor presented several petitions from Dissenting congregations in favour of the abolition of Church-rates.

#### FORM OF PETITION.

We subjoin another form of petition, in addition to those given in previous numbers:—

To the Honorable the Commons of Great Britain and Ireland in Parliament assembled [or "The Right Honorable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal."]

The humble petition of the undersigned inhabitants of the parish of \_\_\_\_\_, in the county of \_\_\_\_\_, for members of the congregation of \_\_\_\_\_, in the parish of \_\_\_\_\_]

Sheweth—

That your petitioners are convinced that the Christian religion does not need and cannot consistently accept compulsory exactions of any kind for its support.

Your petitioners believe that the Church of England injures itself and the cause of religion by trusting to such exactions for its maintenance rather than to the willing hearts of its members.

Your petitioners therefore humbly pray that Church-rates may be at once and for ever abolished.

And your petitioners will ever pray.

#### GENERAL SUGGESTIONS.

*Preparation of Petition.*—All petition-heads must be written. A good plain hand is all that is needed. No particular kind of paper is required. For small places, a sheet of foolscap, opened and ruled with pencil lengthways, will suffice. In most neighbourhoods there may be found some young man who, for a few shillings, will supply every congregation with two petitions—one for the Lords and the other for the Commons. Persons in the towns should make a point of supplying all the adjoining parishes with petitions ready for signature. Especially should petitions come from places where the rate-party have obtained some. There should be general petitions from the inhabitants of most places, as well as from the congregations; as otherwise many signatures will be lost.

*Obtaining of Signatures.*—See that everyone signs the Lords', as well as the Commons' petition. That the columns may be uniform in length, let the signatures be taken right across the paper, instead of first down one column and then in another. [That the petitions may be kept clean it will be well to supply a sheet of blotting paper with each]. A few names should be appended to the sheet on which the signature is written. It will be very impolitic to append the names of those who cannot write. The signatures need not be confined to ratepayers, and females may sign. Care should be exercised in permitting young persons to sign; that no exception may be taken to the *bona fide* character of the petition. Many Churchmen will be prepared to sign. Wesleyans and others who are not likely to have an opportunity of signing petitions at their own places of worship should be looked up.

*Presentation of Petitions.*—While it will be best to roll the sheets while signatures are being obtained, they should be folded before being sent to London. The sheets should be pasted together so as to form one length. A list of the petitions, with the places from which they come, and the number of signatures, should be sent to the member. The member to whom a petition is sent should be addressed at the House of Commons, a letter being sent to his private residence. It is best to send to the Liberal M.P. for the place itself, or for the nearest locality. Sometimes it is desirable to forward it to the Conservative M.P.; but when there are objections to this course, petitions may be sent to Sir John Trelawny and Mr. Dillwyn. Petitions



to the Commons should be forwarded as soon as ready; petitions to the Lords should be retained until the bill is in the Lords.

#### QUERIES ANSWERED.

As inquiries are being made in many quarters the replies to which may be generally useful, we take upon ourselves to express an opinion on the following points:—

1. *May females sign the petitions? Is it desirable that they should do so? Did the other side obtain their signatures?*

The "other side" got up their petitions so stealthily that it is not easy to say what kind of signatures they obtained; but there is, certainly, no objection to females signing, whether they be householders or not. They have as much right to express an opinion on the subject as any other class, and some of them hold, we know, very decided opinions; but we do not think that it would be desirable to present any petitions in which their signatures preponderate.

2. *May only those who have attained twenty-one years of age sign?*

No such limit is imposed by law, and there is no reason why those who are only approaching their majority should not sign; but it would be very inexpedient indeed to take the signatures of any whose youth might fairly be objected to, as disqualifying them for such an appeal to the Legislature.

3. *Is it illegal for one person to sign for another? Does the rule admit of no relaxation?*

It is not illegal in all cases for one man to sign for another—as in case of illness or temporary inability to write—but such signatures should be the rare exceptions, and it will be most impolitic to attach the names of those who cannot write.

4. *May those who have signed as members of a congregation also sign a general petition as inhabitants of a place?*

We think certainly not: nothing will be more prejudicial than any ground for statements to the effect that the same persons have signed two or three times over.

5. *In the case of members of congregations is it necessary to add the occupation and residence of those who sign?*

No: but in the case of general petitions—especially in large towns—the addition of the residence and occupation improves a petition.

Other questions will, no doubt, arise, and we shall be happy to answer them; but we suggest, as a general rule, that while those who are engaged in this petitioning movement need not encumber themselves with needless formalities, or be anxious for pedantic exactness or uniformity, they should be scrupulously careful to insure genuine *bond fide* petitions, which will challenge the strict scrutiny to which they will, no doubt, be subjected by our opponents.

Two important matters should be noted relative to the posting of petitions, viz., that to go post free they must be put up open at the ends; be directed to an M.P., and marked "Petition." We understand, that since the circular of the Liberation Society was issued, the Post-office authorities have expressed a doubt whether the endorsement on the petitions, which has been recommended, will not subject them to postage. That recommendation, therefore, had better be considered as set aside; but this will make it the more important to send with the petition a letter containing the requisite particulars for the member who is to present it.

#### EXTRACTS FROM THE PRESS.

(From the *Daily News*.)

This is a time for a special effort. The defenders of Church-rates show that they are aware of it, and are making corresponding exertions. As they have chosen petitions as the form of their demonstration, by counter petitions they must be met; and if the advocates of abolition can but be brought to see the necessity of making an effort, nothing will be easier than to send up to Parliament five names in favour of Sir John Trelawny's bill for every one that has been exhibited against it. But the work should be begun at once, and finished, if possible, in the next three weeks.

(From the *Examiner*.)

The mind of the country would do unless the country finds a tongue to declare it. The strength of the feeling will be denied, if the voice is not loud in proportion, especially in a case where the public has been openly challenged to speak out. The movement is not against the Church, although some indiscreet Churchmen are so infatuated as to represent it in that light. It numbers among its foremost men some of the steadiest friends of ecclesiastical establishments. If those institutions are inherently vicious, they must, of course, come to the ground sooner or later; but it is as certain as any truth in politics or morals, that their span will not be abridged by removing their abuses, or lessening their unpopularity.

(From the *Patriot*.)

The archdeacons have almost exhausted the obscure rural parishes in which petitions can be obtained from the score of clergy-ridden farmers and cottagers they may contain, and the opponents of Church-rates are now called upon to take their turn in expressing their opinions. Next week the first drops of the shower will come down; and we trust that thenceforward to the 26th of March, the House of Commons petitioning barometer will stand at Much Rain, which must not abate till that day's tempest effects a clearance of the air. We are gratified to find that the Congregational Board of Ministers and Committee of the Union are taking up their proper position, and assisting to bear the burden of work with the Liberation Society. We entreat our friends to let nothing be lost from apathy and listlessness. On so important an occasion as the present, we are sure they will not let any consideration of personal trouble stand in the way of necessary effort.

Those who have emancipated themselves in vestry must now show their sympathy for their brethren still under the yoke; and suffer no disgust at the prolongation of the fight to turn them aside from the conflict. The place we beleaguer is a Sebastopol, but so much greater the honour of carrying it. The breach is almost won, but till our flag floats on the fort, no man must turn aside to take his ease. Once more, then, to the assault!

(From the *Freeman*.)

We call, therefore, on all our friends to make what, if well done, we feel pretty certain will be their last effort of the kind against Church-rates. If anything should compel a dissolution under the present Ministry, its leading members having now all given up the rates, the new Parliament would probably be yet more in our favour. If a Reform Bill, in the slightest degree worthy of the name, be carried, it must be of advantage to us. In either case we should hardly need again a vigorous petitioning effort. The compulsionists know this. They have put forth their utmost strength to get from us a compromise, knowing that their time is short. If, therefore, before the 28th of March, we put forth our strength as we can, the question will be settled, we believe, for ever.

(From the *Wesleyan Times*.)

We are glad that the advocates of abolition have been called upon to express their feelings by petition. We make certain, that, having named the subject to our readers, we have done all that is needful to bring them up as a contingent to the help of those who have by their tact and resolution carried the question to its present very hopeful position. Were the leaders of the Liberation Society aware of the vast fund of increased strength lying at their disposal in the general Methodist body, they would take extensive measures for eliciting its views in distinctive petitions. Of course, Mr. Miall and his able coadjutors could count upon little aid from the ministers of the Old Connexion; but there is nothing to hinder the laity of even that branch of the Methodist family from petitioning for the abolition of Church-rates; which, we are quite certain, the bulk of them could heartily do, were the opportunity brought to their doors.

(From the *Leeds Mercury*.)

The upholders of the sinking cause of Church-rates would be glad now of a compromise, and a deputation, comprising seventeen members of Parliament, waited upon the Premier on Thursday, to endeavour to induce the Government to introduce a bill. Lord Palmerston made no promise, and, if he is wise, will resolutely refuse so impracticable a task. Sir John Trelawny's Abolition Bill will go into committee in a few days, and no time should be lost in petitioning vigorously in its favour.

(From the *Leicester Mercury*.)

If the impost is to be got rid of, there ought to be at once a general and simultaneous demonstration made to Parliament through the ordinary channel of petitions. We are glad to see that the Liberation Society are alive to this necessity, and are taking the proper steps for bringing this imperative duty prominently forward. In another part of our paper we give a form of petition, accompanied with instructions, as a basis for general adoption. That petition, or others analogous, should be without delay universally adopted or signed. Let every town, every congregation, and every village, or wherever Church-rates are felt and believed to be an infringement upon the conscience, a violation of religious equality, or a cause of rancour and religious intolerance amongst parishioners, take steps for embodying those sentiments in the form of petition to Parliament.

(From the *Bradford Observer*.)

It is rather annoying to have to do our work over again, but let it be done: let us once for all beat our opponents with the weapons of their own choice. There is no real public opinion in favour of Church-rates; the petitions that have been presented are got up by clerical agents, and signed under clerical influence: there is a real public opinion against them; let it be expressed forthwith, and we shall assuredly hear the last of them in a very short time. Sir John Trelawny's bill does not go into committee till the 28th of March; in the meantime, let petitions be forwarded from denominational unions, congregations, parish vestries, town councils, and, where practicable, from public meetings. Surely, the response to this appeal will satisfy Parliament that the country is in earnest in asking for "immediate and unconditional abolition."

#### CHURCH-RATES DEPUTATION TO LORD PALMERSTON.

A deputation of laymen to urge her Majesty's Government to reconsider their determination not to introduce a measure for the settlement of the law of Church-rates during the present session had an interview with Viscount Palmerston on Thursday. The deputation consisted of Lord John Manners, M.P., Sir Minto Fergusson, M.P., Mr. Arthur Mills, M.P., Mr. J. W. Perry Watlington, M.P., Sir Stafford Northcote, M.P., Sir Brook Bridges, M.P., Mr. G. S. Beecroft, M.P., Mr. Richard Long, M.P., Mr. Packe, M.P., Sir F. W. Heygate, M.P., Viscount Ingestre, M.P., Captain William Talbot, M.P., Major Edwards, M.P., Mr. William Vansittart, M.P., Mr. P. C. Papillon, M.P., Mr. Andrew Stewart, M.P., Mr. T. G. Miller, M.P., Messrs. Brinsley Marlay, J. Braithwaite, G. Howells Davies, Augustus Stapleton, Henry Hoare, J. C. Traill, J. C. Colquhoun, Howel Gwyn, Loftus Wigram, and John M. Knott, hon. secretary of the Committee of Laymen.

Lord JOHN MANNERS, after introducing the deputation, read a statement containing the views of those gentlemen. It stated that it was in evidence before the select committee of the House of Lords of the last session of Parliament that the purpose of parties moving against Church-rates was the separation of Church and State. The abolition of Church-rates was only sought for as a first step towards that object. The hope, therefore, of giving satisfaction to the Dissenters, and of allaying the agitation now prevalent, by the abolition of Church-rates could no longer be indulged. The feeling of alarm now spreading throughout the large towns, as well as the

rural districts, showed that the minds of Churchmen were aroused to the importance of the question, and that it was seen to touch the existence of a Church Establishment. In many instances the objection felt to the maintenance of Church-rates proceeded from Churchmen no less than from Dissenters. Churchmen were aggrieved by having to contribute to the expenses of a church from which they were excluded in cases where district churches had arisen, and by the misapplication of Church-rates which had in some cases occurred. It was becoming evident that when Churchmen contend, for Church-rates they meant by this simply rates for the maintenance of the fabric, churchyard, and worship, and in those objects intelligent and candid Dissenters were found to take a deep interest. The deputation ventured to point out the following as some of the principal objects at which any measure that might be introduced should aim:—1. The definition and limitation of the purposes to which Church-rates may be applied. 2. A settlement of the relations between the parish and the district, so that the ratepayers shall be released from the liability of paying rates to any other than their own church. 3. The provision of a simple and effectual method of making and enforcing the rates. They do not presume to offer any suggestions as to other points which would naturally engage the attention of Government. In conclusion, they urged the change of feeling on the subject, the great diminution of the majority on the second reading of Sir J. Trelawny's bill, and the anticipated termination of labours of the committee of the House of Lords as rendering the present a favourable opportunity for the settlement of the question by a well considered and equitable measure introduced by her Majesty's Government.

Mr. PACKE, M.P., then addressed his lordship with a view to show that in many cases, both in London and other towns, churches had fallen into a state of decay in consequence of the non-raising of Church-rates, and that in some such cases a modern plan has been adopted of soliciting subscriptions for what is termed "Church restoration." He was desirous of impressing upon his lordship that upon the broad ground of economy it was impossible to estimate the countless thousands of pounds throughout the entire kingdom which would be absolutely wasted, and the serious loss for other useful purposes of such a large amount of money. The return made by the parishes of England and Wales last year showed that there were more than 1,000 churches out of repair.

Mr. BRAITHWAITE having also made a few remarks,

Lord PALMERSTON said that he had listened with interest to the statements which had been made to him by so numerous a body of gentlemen, who had done him the honour to wait upon him. He need not tell those assembled that the question was one of great difficulty, owing to the state of parties, and the diversity of facts. He assured them that he would consult his colleagues; in fact, the subject had already engaged their attention. He felt the force of the remarks made by Mr. Packe, and fully admitted that in keeping churches in repair, as in other things, "a stitch in time saves nine." It was, he admitted, most desirable that churches should be kept in constant repair by a small outlay when required, instead of being allowed to become dilapidated, and thus to necessitate a large outlay in the course of years. He was quite aware of the desirability of arriving at a satisfactory solution of the question, but the deputation of course would not expect him to express any opinion beyond that, and to assure them that the whole question should continue to receive the anxious consideration of her Majesty's Government.

The deputation then withdrew.

#### THE LORD ADVOCATE'S ANNUITY-TAX BILL.

At a meeting of the Edinburgh Town Council, on Tuesday the 21st instant, a letter was read from the Lord Advocate in reference to the changes they had requested. His lordship declined to introduce clauses for the appropriation of any part of the revenues of the deans of the Chapel Royal (which the Scotch University Commissioners have in view to apply to the theological professorships), and he also declined to initiate any proposal for the appropriation of the Trinity College Church Fund. In regard to the property of the churches and the constitution of the Ecclesiastical Commission, he was willing to modify the bill, but was not prepared to fix the assessment at 8d., and make the tax absolutely to cease at the end of fifteen years; and, as to adopting a permanent and lower tax, instead of a terminating tax at a higher rate, he was not prepared to adopt that suggestion without a general concurrence on both sides.

Bailie JOHNSTON then moved:—

That the Town Council having heard read the letter of the Lord Advocate, and not being able to consider his bill a satisfactory solution of this subject, resolve to adhere to the resolution of last meeting of Council, opposing the bill of the Lord Advocate.

Bailie BLACKADDER seconded the motion, expressing his opinion of the superiority of Mr. Black's bill over that of the Lord Advocate's. Bailie FORRESTER moved as an amendment:—

That the Council approve generally of the bill introduced by the Lord Advocate, and resolve to petition Parliament in favour of it, leaving it to his lordship to introduce any alterations or amendments on it as he may consider necessary or expedient.

The LORD PROVOST spoke strongly against the bill, and pointed out what he conceived to be its objectionable features.

The bill provided that the Town Council of Edinburgh were to collect the Annuity-tax—amounting, according



to the proposed increase—if it were assessed at 10d. in the pound to 13,900*l.*, and if assessed at 8d. in the pound to 11,100*l.* If he struck off the amount to be received from the College of Justice, the result would be that the Council had to collect from persons liable to pay this tax the sum of 12,500*l.*, whereas they had at present only to collect 9,000*l.* It was said by Mr. Hope that if people did not pay this tax, they ought to be compelled to pay it. He answered to this, "Let persons who do not pay answer for themselves." He objected to be made a tax-gatherer for such a large amount to the community. He had noticed that when there was a debate in Parliament at the time of the settlement of the ministers' money in Ireland, a gentleman had said that the corporations in Ireland objected to being made the warriors and sowers of dissent among their fellow-citizens; and he likewise objected that the Corporation of Edinburgh should be compelled to collect such a tax as that proposed by the Lord Advocate. The case was that the bill compelled the Council to collect during the period of the next fifteen years not only sufficient to pay the present ministers but 42,000*l.* over and above this. How was this to be done? It was to be done only by compelling those whom they could to pay the tax. Now, he did not wish to be a party to such an arrangement. If the Lord Advocate had consented to a proposal to assess the inhabitants of Edinburgh at 8d. a pound for fifteen years, he would have acquiesced in that, and it would have met with such an acquiescence as that the Town Council would have collected the tax; but he said they should collect 42,000*l.* Now he (the Lord Provost) did not know how this was to be done, unless the period of collection extended over more than twenty years. This shut him up to the conclusion that the Lord Advocate should have modified this part of his bill, and seen his way to imposing a perpetual tax. It was demonstrable that a tax of 4d. for one or two years, and 3d. for eight or nine years would have been all the burden on the ratepayers, excluding the 1,500*l.* for seat-rents. He believed this would have been more cheerfully acquiesced in than collecting the sum of 42,000*l.* which the Lord Advocate proposed. If this were the correct view, what were they to do? It seemed to him that there was no course to follow but to oppose the bill, and he accordingly opposed its second reading, although he did so with reluctance, as it placed them in direct antagonism with one of the members of the city, whose personal support they were entitled to have relied on in pursuing the course which they were doing.

Baillie Johnston's motion against the bill was carried by twenty-three to ten.

Mr. Black, M.P., has addressed a letter "to the citizens of Edinburgh," on the subject of the Annuity-tax and the Lord Advocate's Bill; which he declines to oppose. He says:—

I was in hopes that if Government, on whatever side of the House (for both were in some measure pledged) brought in a bill, it might provide for a speedier cessation; and when I heard that the present Lord Advocate was to introduce a bill to abolish the tax in fifteen years I was well pleased; but when I first looked at it, I was greatly disappointed, for it appeared to me that he made the promise to the ear, but broke it to the hopes, for I found a clause—"If at the expiration of fifteen years, moneys raised by assessment insufficient, assessment to be continued." Under this clause it might be continued for twenty or more years, and if it is to be continued I would advise the citizens to oppose the bill; and I was prepared in that case to resist it in all its stages. I don't pretend to be able to make calculations with the accuracy of an actuary, but I understand the Lord Advocate has procured such assistance, and if he is satisfied that his fifteen years is not a delusion and a snare, he ought not to object to withdraw the obnoxious clause, and if he agrees to withdraw it, and to declare that at the end of fifteen years the tax shall cease and determine, I think we might come to a compromise. I have not spoken to the Lord Advocate on the subject since he brought in his bill; but if he would make this bargain with me, I think that I ought not to oppose the bill. It is capable of various improvements which I would attempt to make. I would propose that the assessment for the first five years should be 10d. for the second five 9d. for the third 8d. It appears to me that the whole thing mainly hinges upon the assessment, and if the assessment is not likely to be greater nor longer continued than I proposed by the bill that I brought in—and I calculate that it won't—I cannot honestly object to it.

He says it was hopeless to expect to carry his bill under five years.

The *Edinburgh News* thus comments on Mr. Black's letter:—

The Annuity-tax question has assumed a new phase this week, by the publication of a letter from Mr. Black. The hon. gentleman, after he knew that the Town Council, as representing the citizens, had declared against the bill, and that a public meeting of the inhabitants, called by requisition to the Lord Provost, had, with scarcely a dissentient voice, condemned it, addresses a letter to the citizens in which he practically recommends a most unworthy submission to the Lord Advocate's bill, provided only the time be limited to the fifteen years. Our worthy representative claims credit for sincerity and honesty in coming to this opinion, and we all know him upon such questions to be thoroughly honest, and have no desire whatever for a single moment to doubt his motives. But he has blundered. He has sold the pass. He takes a narrow, miserable view of the question, as if the element of time were everything, and principle nothing. In his letter he anticipated that the course he had adopted would bring down upon him the reproach of some of his friends. He has not anticipated in vain. We do reproach him, not bitterly, for we respect him too highly for his past services to the cause, but we cannot help reproaching him nevertheless. His proposal shows such a want of faith in the triumph of the right, such a timorous old-womanish kind of spirit, that we earnestly hope Mr. Black for his own sake will take a different course. . . . Mr. Black should recollect he was not sent to Parliament to sell his constituents, but to fight their battles—that he was not sent for the purpose of writing mongrel and despairing letters to the citizens of Edinburgh, but to make firm speeches on their behalf to the House of Commons. If he finds his courage oozing out at his finger ends, why doesn't he resign? We can get plenty men of more courage to supply his place.

#### QUEEN'S PRINTER'S PATENT.

The committee appointed to inquire into the nature and extent of the Queen's printer's patent for England and Wales, so far as relates to the printing of the Holy Scriptures, and to report their opinion as to the propriety of any future grant of that patent, re-assembled on Monday; Mr. Baines in the chair.

The Rev. Adam Thompson, of Hawick, Scotland, was examined at great length as to the effect which had resulted from the abolition of the patent formerly enjoyed by the Scotch printers. He said, that although there had been no very great competition on the part of the English printers, the very fact of the abolition of the patent had considerably diminished the price of copies of the Holy Scriptures, and increased their circulation. He stated that the patent by no means guaranteed accuracy, nor did it prevent the patentee from printing other translations; it only gave him a monopoly of the authorised version. The best security for an accurate version of the Scriptures was free and unrestricted competition. It was remarkable that any person might print the Hebrew or Latin copy of the Scriptures. These were not at all affected by the patent. If then, we could trust the publication of the Bible in foreign languages to free competition, surely we might safely trust the printing of the Scriptures in our own language to the operation of the same principle. With respect to a Government supervision of the printing of the Scriptures, he felt some difficulty. At all events he objected to any ecclesiastical authority being exercised, or to its being entrusted to any particular board of management. If any security of that description was thought desirable he should prefer the establishment of a board somewhat similar to that which existed in Scotland, to which any printer who chose to undertake the printing of the Scriptures should be required to submit the proofs before publication.

Robert Potts, Esq., of Trinity College, Cambridge, believed that the patent operated most injuriously in every respect, and that the printing of the Scriptures might be thrown open to free competition with advantage to the world, and security for the accuracy of the printer's text.

The committee then adjourned.

#### VAGARIES OF THE POPE.

The Florence correspondent of the *Times* gives the following interesting particulars relative to the state of Pius IX.:

Nothing in the world equals the peevishness and fidgetiness the Pope evinces at this present crisis. He had been gathering *embonpoint* during the period of leisure and security from 1849 to 1859; but these few weeks since the publication of "The Pope and the Congress" are not unlikely to wear him to a shadow. His great fear now is, or was till very lately (for the latest news talks of a reassuring communication from the Tuilleries to the Vatican), a new secession of the Gallican Church from the bosom of Rome. "It has pleased the Almighty," the Pope has been heard to say, "to punish us at this present season; these are days of trial and tribulation, but those of peace and consolation will follow." The Pontiff's visions are only of the Immaculate Conception, treading under her feet, not the serpent, but his great Imperial political enemy. This pet Madonna of his, the *Sine Labe*, the new dogma and mystery which constitute the great achievement of his Pontificate, is balm upon the sores of his wounded soul. His religion, such as it is, blends with all his thoughts and feelings, and he wonders how other men can be so utterly engrossed with mere worldly concerns. "They all plague themselves about Italy, and no one thinks of Mary," he says; "they talk about independence, and do not see that they are under the thralldom of the devil." A few days ago he was walking out of the Porta Angelica, preceded and followed by his noble Guards, accompanied by two Monsignori. He was conversing with these prelates on the above matters, when he stopped short before an old countryman who was kneeling on the high road, soliciting his blessing. "Are you a Christian?" asked the Pope, and as the poor fellow, all taken aback, was dumb, the question was again and again repeated with sharp eagerness. "Please your Holiness, I am" ("Santo Padre, si"), at last stammered out the countryman. "Do you know the ten commandments?" pursued the apostolical catechist, "Santo Padre, si," was again the answer, whereupon the Pontiff bade him tell them one by one. The poor dumfounded fellow tried one or two, then jumped over to the fifth or six, perceived his mistake, and his confusion became worse confounded, till he fairly broke down. The Pope then walked on with his suite, and said triumphantly, "Let the people learn God's commandments by heart, and then they will be fit for independence." The anecdote is interesting; it is given to me as authentic, and, at any rate, *si non è vero è ben trovato*. That the Pope is subject to fits of ungovernable irritation is a matter no one seems to doubt. Moments of maudlin depression follow close upon periods of hysteric elation. He is greatly addicted to a retrospective survey and vindication of his own conduct; he strives hard to be at peace with himself, to reconcile his liberal freaks of the earlier with the severe reactionary measures of the latter part of his reign. He is, in his own conceit, the man ever sinned against, never sinning; and when the thoughts of impending evils crowd upon him, he takes shelter in his favourite retreat of the "catacombs," or says, with a climax of enthusiasm, "We shall renew for the world's edification Celestine V.'s sublime act of self-denial: we shall repair to a cloister; we shall put on a monk's frock, and resign the tiara to another strong enough to bear its burden." The conflict of discordant passions then frequently overpowers him, so that he sinks down in his armchair, and his sanguine, and, at the same time, pusillanimous mind, wanders vaguely among the uncertain contingencies of the future; a phantasmagoria of bright or dark objects then works fitfully on his exhausted brain; the cross, the glory of martyrdom, smiles upon him; presently a still holier fancy flits before him—it is the image of the Immaculate; the bystanders read this part of his day-dreams in the ineffable smile of his seraphic round countenance. These are the

moments his advisers most dread; he rises from the trance altogether a saint, and were he allowed to give in to the temptation of the moment, there is no doubt but he would tear the apostle's mantle from his shoulders, and withdraw from an earthly struggle which imperils his heavenly progress. He is not, however, long allowed to indulge such feelings. "The Church is in danger," whispers the crafty Secretary of State close in his ear; and the champion of the Church instantly sits up ready to do battle not only for the Church, but also for the Church's temporalities. How the interests of the true faith and the cause of public morality may be bound up with the dirty acres of the Campagna and the sweat of the brow of those who ought to till it it would seem difficult for any upright and sincere reasoner to make out to his own satisfaction. The Pope, however, is certainly honest and earnest, and he allows himself to be persuaded by his councillors that the Church will forfeit its holiness the moment it loses its wealth and power.

PRO-CHURCH-RATE PETITIONS TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Up to the 22nd inst. there had been presented 3,466 petitions, with 116,033 signatures, against the total and unconditional abolition of Church-rates. We trust this large number of petitions will act as an increased stimulus to the supporters of Sir John Trelawny's Bill.

CHURCH-RATES AT WOOLWICH.—The attempt to impose a Church rate at Woolwich, which was defeated last year by a considerable majority, was last week repeated with similar success. A vestry-meeting was a few days ago convened at the parish church in the town for that purpose, and a poll having been demanded at the Town Hall, it was on Wednesday brought to issue, when the numbers were 649 in favour, and 716 against, giving a majority of 67 in opposition to the rate. The number of persons voting were 1,074: 443 for, 631 against; majority of voters, 188. Many of the ratepayers who were opposed to the tax proposed a voluntary rate, and said they would contribute generously, but they objected to a forced rate. To this, however, the rector demurred, and the defeat was proclaimed with acclamation. A correspondent says:—"Last year our majority was 111, and its reduction now may be used as proof of a reaction in favour of the rate. Our reply would be, that the question being raised this year in February, instead of January, as formerly, prevented very many of the *employés* in her Majesty's works from recording their opinions. Whether this was a dodge of the pro-rate party or no I cannot tell. It would seem that no stone was left unturned by the advocates of the rate, but the tide turned at the opening of the poll on the second day, and by three o'clock we were sure of victory."

CHURCH-RATES AT ODIHAM, HANTS.—A vestry-meeting was summoned on Thursday, February 23, for the purpose of making a Church-rate. As the movement was not anticipated at present, little preparation for resistance had been made. Both parties mustered, however, in nearly equal numbers; and after considerable discussion, chiefly as to points of law and order, a majority of four voted for the rate. A poll was demanded; the result of which, thanks to the indefatigable exertions of our popular Evangelical clergyman, and the absence of the like on our part, has just been declared to be—against the rate 50, for the rate 175. At the vestry an appeal was made, to the Churchmen present, by J. G. Seymour, Esq., not to disturb the peace of the parish by insisting on a rate before other means had been tried; but it was met by a strongly expressed determination not to yield a jot. The whole affair has shown that Evangelical urbanity is perfectly consistent with the most strenuous support of this peculiarly odious impost.—*From a Correspondent.*

THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH AND THE FRIEND'S COW.—On the 4th instant, a demand for a tithe rent-charge, amounting to 3*l.* 0*s.* 9*d.*, was made by the Rev. C. K. Prescott, rector of Stockport, upon Mr. Thomas Barlow, farmer, of Torkington Lodge, who is a member of the Society of Friends. That gentleman, however, having refused to pay the impost, a warrant was placed in the hands of a sheriff's officer, who seized one of Mr. Barlow's cows. The animal (says the *Manchester Guardian*) has been sold by auction, being knocked down for the sum of 6*l.* 5*s.* The expenses incurred amounted to 2*l.* 6*s.* 9*d.*

THE DISSENSIONS IN ST. GEORGE'S-IN-THE-EAST.—On Sunday the services at this place of worship assumed somewhat of a new phase. The week which has just passed being the season of Lent, a considerable alteration appears to have been made in the ornaments of the altar. The usual drapery seems to have been taken down, and a new one of a purple hue hung up with a large cross in the centre, varying on different days from white to red. In reply to the churchwarden, the Bishop of London gave orders for the removal of these ornaments, which was done on Saturday, the Rev. Mr. Dove, the curate, protesting against what he conceived to be a sacrilegious act. The forenoon service on Sunday went off with but little interruption. Soon after the commencement of it one man, a person of the name of Marsh, was taken into custody by the police for saying the responses in an irreverent manner, and out of time. [The case was yesterday brought before Mr. Yardley, and, after a long inquiry, dismissed.] There was no litany service in the afternoon, and at half-past three o'clock the Rev. Mr. Richardson, the newly-appointed lecturer to the parish, officiated to a large congregation. In the interval between the forenoon and the lecturer's services, the drapery in the chancel was replaced, though not exactly of the same colour. The service was over by about twenty minutes to five o'clock, but some 200 people having congregated in the chancel refused to leave the church. The Rev. Mr. Dove, the curate, came in



and very authoritatively told them to depart, but in vain. He sent for the police, but the police declined to interfere without the sanction of the churchwarden, and the churchwarden considering that his authority was confined so far as the regulation of order in the parish church was concerned to the hours of divine service, would have nothing to do with the matter. The consequence was that the people remained in the church up to the evening service at seven o'clock, and having taken possession of the choristers' seats, those parties were obliged to find others for themselves within the altar railings. In the evening the Rev. Mr. Lowder officiated. There was not a great deal of interruption, the reason of which, no doubt, was that there were about 200 policemen stationed inside the church. After the sermon was over this body soon cleared the building.

**EDUCATIONAL TESTS IN SCOTLAND.**—It is stated that the Lord Advocate has already submitted a measure to the Cabinet for the settlement of this question; that it simply provides for the immediate abolition of the test, and that a royal commission to inquire into the state of education in Scotland will probably be appointed.

**THE IRISH TRIBUTE TO THE POPE.**—The *Freeman's Journal* states that the Catholics of Dublin on Sunday last proved in a most emphatic manner their devotion to the head of their Church, there being a collection on that day on behalf of his Holiness in all the churches and chapels of the diocese, the result of which was a total of nearly, if not over, 11,000*l.* This result, it is said, has never been equalled.

**RELIGIOUS LIBERTY FOR BRITISH SUBJECTS IN SPAIN.**—A memorial has been forwarded from Valencia, Denia, Alicante, Carthagena, and other places in Spain, to the Foreign-office, pointing out that, according to the present law of Spain, British subjects are interdicted from the public exercise of their religion, a right conceded to them even in Rome. The memorial urges Lord John Russell to take steps for obtaining redress from the Spanish Government.

### Religious Intelligence.

**THE SPECIAL SERVICES FOR THE WORKING CLASSES.**—The usual theatres were opened for public preaching on Sunday. The preacher at the Pavilion, Whitechapel, was the Rev. H. D. Northrop, of New York. There was a very large congregation, and Mr. Northrop is reported to have delivered a powerful and impressive sermon, which was listened to with marked attention. The Earl of Shaftesbury and the Hon. A. Kinnaird were present, and took part in the service; the noble lord read a chapter of St. Matthew's Gospel, and Mr. Kinnaird gave out the hymns. When the service was concluded, Lord Shaftesbury went out amongst the crowd, in order the better to observe the description of persons who attended. Many of the people pressed round him and greeted his lordship, mothers holding up their infants in their arms, and exclaiming, "God bless him." The preachers at the other theatres were as follows:—Garriek, Whitechapel, Rev. J. Robinson, Secretary of the City Mission, in the afternoon, and Rev. Charles Hebert, of Brunswick (Episcopal) Chapel, Portman-square, in the evening. Standard, Shoreditch, the Rev. J. Graham, of Craven Chapel, in the evening. Victoria, Lambeth, Rev. C. J. Goodhart, of Park Episcopal Chapel, Chelsea, in the afternoon; and Rev. W. J. Tweedie, Wesleyan minister, in the evening. Sadler's Wells, Clerkenwell, Rev. Thomas Nolan, Incumbent of Regent-square Church, in the afternoon; Rev. Spencer Edwards, of City-road Congregational Chapel, in the evening. Britannia, Hoxton, Mr. Brownlow North, the well-known lay preacher. At Exeter Hall, Rev. Joshua Kirkman preached. The preacher at St. Paul's Cathedral special service was the Bishop of Carlisle, and for that at Westminster Abbey the Rev. G. R. Gleig.

**YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.**—On Tuesday evening, the 21st inst., the fifteenth annual meeting of this most useful association, designed for the benefit of young men employed in the commercial establishments of the City of London, was held in Exeter Hall. The chair was occupied by the Right Hon. the Earl of Shaftesbury; but a very severe cold, from which the noble earl was unfortunately suffering, prevented him from even attempting to deliver a speech. A long and highly-satisfactory report of the actual position of the association and of its proceedings during the past year was read by Mr. W. E. Shipton, the secretary, showing that 149 new members had been admitted, and 74 of them to the interior religious fellowship; while the class-rooms, lectures, and library of the institution in Aldersgate-street had been usefully resorted to by a large number of young men. The Exeter Hall lectures have further received continued proof of public sympathy and approval, and have been largely attended. Many of the members report with satisfaction the influence which these lectures produce in houses of business upon young men who are not professors of religion, but who greatly value these opportunities of instruction, and have been largely benefited by them. Counsel and assistance have been afforded in the formation of fourteen similar provincial institutions during the past year, as well as applications received and responded to from parties engaged in the formation of similar associations. The income of the association for the year had amounted to 3,587*l.*, enabling a surplus of more than 100*l.* to be applied to the reduction of the debt. After the reading of this report Mr. Gurney Hoare moved a resolution expressing thankfulness to God for the success with which this un-

dertaking had been favoured, and recommended it to support in every way. W. H. Smith, Esq., seconded the resolution, which was unanimously adopted. The Rev. H. Allon, of Union Chapel, Islington, spoke with much effect on "The strength of young men consecrated to God." The Rev. T. H. Tarlton (incumbent of Stroud), the former hon. secretary of the society, was received with special demonstrations of welcome. His subject was, "The work and the workman." He insisted, first, on the necessity of personal piety in the workman, and then on the mission to young men, which formed the special feature of the work, summing up an able address with three suggestions to his hearers,—to have (1) faith in your object; (2) hope—the hopeful heart which makes a glad countenance; and (3) love—a determination to love. He concluded with an appeal to the unconverted. The collection was then made, and a hymn was sung; after which the Rev. Benjamin Field spoke on "Piety and Pleasure," and the Rev. Charles Vince made a telling speech on "Large cities in their relation to Christian life and labour."

**TUNSTALL, STAFFORDSHIRE.**—The Rev. John Aspinall, student of the Western College, Plymouth, has received and accepted a cordial and unanimous invitation to the pastorate of the Independent church at Tunstall, and will commence his ministry there at the close of the present College session, early in July.

**UNION CHAPEL, LUTON, BEDS.**—The annual tea-meeting of the church and congregation connected with this place of worship was held on Tuesday, the 21st inst. A most numerous company assembled. About 770 guests sat down to the plentiful entertainment which had been provided gratuitously by friends. At the conclusion of the feast a public meeting was held in the chapel, at which the pastor, the Rev. J. Makepeace, presided. After prayer by the Rev. J. Lewis, of Houghton Regis, addresses were delivered by the Revs. D. Gould, and S. E. Dodge, of Dunstable; the Rev. T. Hands, of Luton; the Rev. T. Baker, B.A., of Ridgmount; and the Rev. R. Robinson, of York-road Chapel, London. The financial result in aid of the Chapel Debt Fund was eminently satisfactory.

**HALIFAX.**—The quarterly meeting of the Association for Christian usefulness, in connexion with the New Church, Square-road, was held in the large school-room, on Thursday evening, the Rev. E. Mellor, M.A., in the chair. After singing and prayer, the chairman said that the more closely he watched the workings of that association the more satisfied was he with its utility, both as an agency for proclaiming the Gospel, and as a means of developing Christian sympathy and benevolence. He then offered some practical suggestions as to the best mode of conducting cottage services, strongly advocating a free colloquial manner. The chairman spoke in the highest terms of the activity of the secretary, Mr. Diggins. Mr. Diggins gave a succinct account of the position of the association and what had been accomplished during the past quarter. It appears that the association numbers 125 members, apportioned as follows:—In the preaching department 14, in the school 33, in the book 60, visiting 60, and on the general committee 4. Fifty-two services had been held, and three additional stations had been established; one for preaching, and two for prayer. The book department had much extended its operations. There were about 4,000 tracts in circulation, about 500 having been presented by F. Crossley, Esq., M.P. Some 170 volumes had been gratuitously lent, and with beneficial results. At the suggestion of the superintendent (E. M. Wavell, Esq.), the committee was considering the advisability of establishing a free library in connexion with the Association for the Diffusion of Christian Literature. With a view to raise a fund for that object a gentleman had offered to give 5*l.*, if four other gentlemen could be induced to give an equal sum. This had been responded to. In the visiting department 213 visits had been made to the sick. Addresses were then given by John Crossley, Esq., Joseph Crossley, Esq., Mr. John Mitchell, and Mr. Blagbrough.—*Halifax Courier.*

**THE CHAPEL IN THE FIELD, NORWICH.**—SUCCESS OF THE VOLUNTARY PRINCIPLE.—On Wednesday evening last the church and congregation assembling at this place of worship met to take tea together at the Assembly-rooms, and to receive a financial statement from the treasurer of the Building Fund, as well as to take measures for the discharge of the existing debt. The pastor of the church, the Rev. Philip Colborne, presided. After tea the real business of the meeting commenced. A few stirring remarks were addressed to the meeting by the chairman—then followed a statement of the receipts and expenditure, read by the treasurer, Mr. W. Hall, from which it transpired that the total cost of the building and land was estimated at 4,000*l.*, it being explained that as the contractor's accounts were not yet arranged, no definite amount could be stated. This estimate, however, does not include the towers, which yet remain to be erected, ere the design of the architect is completed. The receipts included a donation of 500*l.* from the English Chapel Building Society, and about 2,300*l.* from donations and collections—thus showing a deficit of about 1,200*l.*, without adding the cost of the unfinished towers. Mr. Hall gave a narrative of the movement from its origin, resulting in the beautiful erection in Chapel-field, which takes high rank among the public buildings of the city. It had been arranged that the 1,200*l.* should be divided in 2,400 parts of 10*s.* each, so as to enable as many as possible to take a share in the work of liquidating the debt. The payment of the pledged amounts was divided

into four instalments, payable on the four quarter-days of the present year. Printed papers were handed round to every person present, and those who possessed "the willing mind" were requested to fill up the blanks with the number of "parts" they undertook to provide. These notes of hand rapidly passed up to the chair, and in less than half-an-hour their total amount was announced to be 1,220*l.* 10*s.* 1. Hitherto all had been conducted with the utmost calmness. The few speeches delivered were short and pointed, but when the chairman announced the gratifying and (to most of those present) the unexpected result, that the deficit, which appeared, at first, to be so alarming, was virtually, if not absolutely discharged, the emotions of the meeting could no longer be concealed, and by common impulse they sang, with heart and voice—

Praise God from whom all blessings flow.

A few addresses were then delivered, and it was thought a most appropriate occasion to petition Parliament for the total and immediate abolition of Church-rates. Most of those present affixed to it their signatures. Another hymn and a few words of solemn, grateful prayer closed the meeting, which will ever be remembered by those who were present.—*Norfolk News.*

**LONDONDERRY.**—**GREAT JAMES-STREET INDEPENDENT CHAPEL.**—At the annual meeting of the church and congregation assembling in this place, on Thursday evening, February 9, the Rev. Robert Sewell, pastor, in the chair, a most interesting report was read, of which the following is the most important part:—

The church is in a very healthy state. During the year forty-two persons have been received into fellowship, and have taken their places at the Lord's table. Seven persons have been removed by the providence of God to other localities—one has departed to the Church above. The number of church-members or communicants is 109. It is interesting to review the past five years, since the settlement of the present pastor. There are in the church now only thirty-three persons who were then members. Since then 106 members have been received. We are happy to report that the congregation is prospering equally with the church, so that now, with one or two exceptions, all the pews are appropriated. Four years ago arrangements were made for the building of our new chapel and school, which have been erected at a cost of nearly 2,000*l.*; the debt is now reduced to be under 200*l.*, and we hope, through the aid of the Chapel-building Society, donations promised, and a little further effort, to be able to wipe this out during the spring. Hitherto your pastor has been receiving a grant from the "Irish Evangelical Society,"—a society supported chiefly by the Independents of England—one of whose objects is, to assist in the sustentation of pastors in weak congregations. Though the society interfered in no way with our freedom, and would willingly continue their grant longer, if required; yet knowing the claims that are made upon them for help elsewhere, and believing that a church of Christ, when able to support its own institutions, should feel it both a duty and a pleasure to do so, we think that we are bound to make the effort. Thankful for the help hitherto received, let us show that a living Christianity can sustain its own ministrations. It is matter for congratulation, that whilst great regularity has been observed in the quarterly payments, in no case has a single contribution been personally applied for, and in every instance the amount has been the result of personal conviction. The Sabbath and day-schools, we are happy to report, are in a prosperous state. The latter has been opened during the year, as the result of a few friends guaranteeing the amount necessary for its support; the attendance is good, and the prospects encouraging. On reviewing the past, we have great cause for thankfulness. Let the recollections thereof excite us to greater efforts for the future.

The report was adopted, and a resolution agreed to thanking the Irish Evangelical Society for its past aid.

### Correspondence.

#### WEST SURREY ELECTION.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—Henry Drummond is gone. He was one, who, prejudiced by his peculiar views, as an "Angel" of the Irvingite persuasion, had his good sense perverted, and vulgarised his otherwise generous mind by the perpetual outpouring of abuse on those who held that it is unjust for one man to tax another man to support the first one's creed. Let us hope that the electors of West Surrey will be active in returning a man who has the true Christian spirit, and who will recognise, in reference to Church-rates, the force of the precept, "Whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, do ye also to them." As an elector of West Surrey, I shall be happy to aid. Will you urge upon the electors the importance of the duty now about to devolve upon them? Let them return some man who will proclaim this truth—"Unconditional abolition of Church-rates."

Yours truly, JOHN EPPS.

Feb. 27, 1860.

**STRIKE OF LANCASHIRE COLLIERS.**—The strike of the colliers employed at the mines in the district of St. Helen's is said to be assuming a very formidable character, and, from what has transpired within the last day or two, there is too much reason to fear that it is extending. Up to Friday the number out on strike was estimated at about 3,000; and on that night we learn that this number was increased by between 250 and 300 more, who, in a body, left the Cropper's Hill Colliery, in which they had been working. The expressed determination of the turn-outs is, that they will not yield until they obtain an advance of ten per cent. on their present wages, arguing that, inasmuch as the masters have raised the price of coal, they are entitled to a proportionate advance.



## Parliamentary Proceedings.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.

On Thursday the Offences against the Person, the Larceny, &c., Bill, the Forgery Bill, the Malicious Injuries to Property Bill, the Coinage Offences Bill, the Accessories and Abettors Bill, and the Criminal Statutes Bill, were severally read a second time.

The Indictable Offences Bill and the Court of Chancery Bill passed through committee.

## ENDOWED SCHOOLS BILL.

The report of amendments on this bill was brought up.

The Earl of CHELMSFORD moved that the words "educational charities" be struck out of the preamble. The preamble, he said, was that of another and larger measure, and these words were not applicable. The words were struck out.

The Duke of MARLBOROUGH said, by the bill as it now stood, the trustees of a school might feel themselves bound to make rules by which the children of Dissenters might have the opportunity of having religious instruction in the schools conformable to their own religious denomination. The result of that would be entirely to destroy the distinctive character of Church of England schools. The noble duke concluded by submitting a proviso to the effect that nothing in the Act should be taken as allowing in Church schools religious teaching other than in accordance with Church of England doctrines.

Lord CRANWORTH considered the noble duke's apprehensions were entirely groundless, but agreed that there ought to be no doubt on the subject. He objected to the wording of the proposed amendment, as not calculated to carry out the object in view, but suggested words with that view himself.

After a brief conversation Lord Cranworth's amendment was adopted, and the report on the bill was agreed to.

Their lordships adjourned at a quarter to seven o'clock.

## CHURCH CLERGYMEN AT THEATRES.

On Friday, Lord DUNGANNON called the attention of the House to the performance of divine service at Sadler's Wells and other theatres by clergymen of the Church of England on Sunday evenings, and moved that such services, being highly irregular and inconsistent with order, were calculated to injure rather than advance the progress of sound religious principles in the metropolis and throughout the country. He supported his motion by dwelling upon the incompatibility between the associations of the theatre and those of religion. The following is a sample of his speech:—

What was reported in the public prints of the services at Sadler's Wells and the Victoria Theatres? At Sadler's Wells when the curtain drew up the minister was discovered in a garden scene; and after offering a prayer he advanced to the foot-lights and delivered his sermon. The boxes, they were told, were filled with ladies and gentlemen in evening costume and white kid gloves, and during the proceedings, apples, oranges, and bottles were passed about as much as usual. At the Victoria there was a similar state of things, except that placards were stuck up informing the house that refreshments were provided. The noise of corks flying and other things was so great that the minister was induced to pause, and ask the people present to declare by a show of hands whether they wished him to pause then, or whether he might go on for another quarter of an hour.

He (the noble viscount) asserted that such services were highly irregular, and that a few years ago any clergyman taking part in them would have been suspended, or subjected to some severe ecclesiastical censure. He concluded by declaring his opinion that the present movement was fraught with danger to the Church of England.

The Archbishop of CANTERBURY said an act was passed four years ago which made these services no longer illegal. He quite agreed that there was something incongruous in the associations of their lordships with theatres and religious services; but there was a vast number of persons whose associations were very different from theirs. And it should be remembered that many attended these services who had not been accustomed to attend any religious service; and he thought that good was thereby done which their lordships would be sorry to stop.

Lord SHAFTESBURY considered that as he was one of the chief originators of this movement he was bound not to justify, but to explain, the motives by which he had been influenced. This he proceeded to do at great length, assuring their lordships that every step had been taken to procure other buildings sufficiently large for the purpose of prayer and preaching before hiring the theatres, but without success. He denied in the most unqualified terms the assertion that disturbances had occurred and refreshments been sold during these services.

The noble viscount said ginger-beer bottles, nuts, apples, and oranges were hawked about while the services were going on. He (Lord Shaftesbury) solemnly denied that: he knew it to be untrue. What might have been going on outside the theatres he did not know, but he could bring forward the most credible witnesses—clergymen, Nonconformist ministers, and City missionaries—who had been at all these meetings, and who would testify to the utter untruth of the noble lord's statement. He himself had attended three of these services

in succession, in each of which there were 3,200 people, and those of the very lowest description, and he solemnly declared that never in the whole course of his life did he ever see a body of men so attentive and so impressed with the great truths of religion. Those who were cognisant with the state of England, and particularly with the state of the metropolis, had been filled with the greatest dismay at finding that not 2 per cent of the working-men in London attended any place of worship whatever. In the evidence taken before the Lords' Committee on Church-rates, it was stated by Dr. Hume, of Liverpool, a gentleman who had devoted a great deal of time and attention to this subject, that in Southwark there were 88 per cent of the population who attended no place of worship whatever, and in Lambeth 66 per cent. He went on to say that he had taken thirty-four large towns in England, and found that 52 per cent of the population of those towns attended no place of worship. He (Lord Shaftesbury) maintained that it was impossible to form a true idea of the condition of these people without going among them, not only in the day, but in the night, and not only in the early part of the night, but in the depth of the night and in the early part of the morning, and see them in all their phases, and he defied anyone who did that not to be filled with fear and dismay that there should be a class of the population whose condition was so disgraceful. He admitted that the condition of the people of London had improved, but not to one-fiftieth part of the extent that was necessary for their security and honour. If these services continued, those who attended them would by degrees settle themselves down, some in the Church of England, and some with the Nonconformists. Another thing must be borne in mind, and that was the peculiar normal character and condition of a portion of the population of London. He believed that some 50,000 or 60,000 of the population of London were never stationary for more than two or three months. The effect was that their efforts were paralysed in consequence of the roving habits of the poor. Their migratory habits made it impossible to bring to bear upon these persons the ordinary parochial organisation. From inquiries amongst the police, he had ascertained that although the known professional thieves in the metropolis did not number more than about 3,000, there was a large class of persons who, although not known thieves, obtained their livelihood by picking up money here and there, having no settled occupation, and who if the power of the law were suspended from any cause would be let loose upon society, to the danger not only of the property but of the lives of those above them; and this class was estimated to number not less than 100,000. The object of the movement was to reclaim persons such as these; and the question really was whether these millions—for taking the country throughout they were millions—were to be left in their present state of darkness and ignorance—a pest and a standing menace to society at large—or whether something should not be done to instruct them in the principles of morality and religion—whether they should be left in their present unutterable ignorance of everything sacred or moral, or whether the attempt to reclaim them should be made even by means which to a certain extent might be regarded as irregular? The class of people for whom these services were intended, and the classes which in fact attended them, were precisely those which you could not induce to go to the church or the chapel; and there were other reasons than mere prejudice that kept them away. How was it that it was always found that at the special services, the afternoon service was always more thinly attended than that of the evening? It was because the people were so ill-clad that they did not like to come out of doors in the day time. There were thousands of persons in London, who habitually never left their homes until the night had set in, and then like wild beasts went out prowling for their prey. With regard to preaching to these persons in theatres, let their lordships remember that it was not the locality that would desecrate the word of God, but it was the word of God that would consecrate the locality. (Hear, hear.) But the noble lord spoke of the disorderly scenes that took place at these services. He (Lord Shaftesbury) could state, upon the best and most conclusive testimony, that there had been nothing approaching to disorder in any one instance. There might have been some little confusion on the first occasion, consequent upon the numbers congregated and the rush for seats before the service commenced, but no person who had been actually present during any of these services would come forward and say that he saw or heard anything that would be in the slightest degree objectionable to the most devout and pious congregation that ever assembled in any church or chapel in this country. At Sadler's Wells, at the first service held there on the 1st of January, the Rev. J. B. Owen, who preached on that occasion, said the people who composed the congregation were evidently unaccustomed to that sort of thing, but nevertheless all went on quietly and with the greatest decorum. Was it no moral triumph—was it no moral discipline—that 2,500 people of the lowest and most disorderly in this metropolis should listen in perfect quiet and with the utmost attention to prayer and preaching for an hour and a-half. He could produce letters from various clergymen and Nonconformist ministers, showing the good effect of these services. He would show their lordships the success that had resulted, and that success he held to be a wonderful justification of the course that had been taken, and a strong encouragement to persevere in it. The noble lord then read a communication from Sir Richard Mayne, the chief commissioner of police, stating that the people who attended the religious worship at the theatres conducted themselves with great propriety, and that on no occasion had there been any cause for the interference of the police. Subsequently Sir Richard Mayne wrote—this was on the 23rd—"The conduct of the people attending these services continues to be most decorous, and I have been able to reduce the number of policemen on duty at each of these places since my letter of the 6th February;" and this (said the noble lord) simultaneously with the necessity of sending sixty policemen in full uniform to attend the religious services at St. George's-in-the-East. (Cheers.) Again, he would ask, was there no moral triumph gained here? What the people of England wanted was not patronage, but sympathy—that heart should be brought to heart—and that persons of all conditions and all degrees of wealth should show that they regarded the poor as persons of like passions, like feelings, and like hopes with themselves. If this sympathy were shown, the difficulty of governing the great masses of society would be materially lessened. He would proceed to show the num-

bers of those upon whom influence had been produced. These services had been going on since the 1st of January—during the preceding five weeks at five, and last Sunday at seven theatres. The total number attending these services on Sunday last was 20,700, and if ten per cent. were deducted for persons who would otherwise have attended other places of worship, that would leave 18,630 persons coming to these places to hear the word of God who never had attended any place of worship, nor would be likely to do so but for these ministrations. It had been said that these services drew from the churches and chapels many who were in the habit of attending them. That was an assertion that could be emphatically disproved by the statements of those clergymen, City missionaries, and others who assisted at these services. The noble lord read communications from various metropolitan clergymen and Nonconformist ministers, including the incumbent of St. Matthew's, Stepney, the vicar of Plumstead, Rev. Newman Hall, Mr. Brock, and others, to the effect that the people who attended the Sunday services in the theatres were those who never went to church or chapel, and that since these ministrations had begun the City missionary meetings were better attended and the moral tone of the lowest stations of society had improved. They were told that the effect of these special services had been to reduce the congregations in the churches and chapels around, and that many had been drawn away to these services simply by curiosity, but it was just the reverse. He had the testimony of a large number of clergymen and Nonconformist ministers, stating that there had been no abatement whatever of the congregation belonging to the churches and chapels in the neighbourhood of the theatres. Some made a positive assertion that there had been a decided increase; many, impressed by the special services, having gone afterwards to the places of worship near their own homes. However objectionable might be the association connected with a theatre, it was surely better that 20,700 people should hear the word of God in such buildings than that they should parade about Petticoat-lane, Houndsditch, Rag-fair, and the New-cut, breaking the commandments and violating the law. He must express his gratitude to the Nonconformist ministers and eminent laymen who had joined heart and soul in this work, without any rivalry beyond that of doing the utmost possible good. He was quite certain of the fact that the vast number of ordained ministers who had come forward and devoted themselves to the wants, feelings, and exigencies of the people, had done much to rivet the Church of England in the hearts of the people, and so far from endangering the Church had contributed to its security. (Hear, hear.) And if an inhibition were issued against these services, he was himself prepared to test its legality. (Hear, hear.) He contended that it was not in the power of any human being or any class of human beings to prevent a man from preaching the word of God, in season and out of season, at all hours and in every place, to everybody. He had the greatest respect for Nonconformists, among whom he numbered some of his most true, affectionate, and valued friends, but he was a sincere and earnestly attached son of the Church of England, and he did not wish to see that Church degraded in the least from her position, her dignity, her power, or her right. He wanted her to enter into praiseworthy rivalry with the Nonconformists in this work; but he never could consent to her abandoning her sacred duty of evangelising the people. He did hope and trust, therefore, that their lordships would not attempt to arrest this movement. (Hear, hear.) But whatever their lordships did he said and he knew he was speaking the sentiments of all with whom he was associated, that they would, by the favour of God, persevere in the course they had begun, so long as they had breath to speak or materials to work with. (Cheers.)

Earl GRANVILLE asked their lordships whether, after the conversation they had heard, he was going beyond his province in making an early appeal to the noble viscount opposite to withdraw his motion. (Loud cries of "hear, hear.") Really, for the sake of the character of the House it was most important that they should not proceed rashly by resolutions upon subjects as to which they would have no practical effect whatever, and accustom the public to treat their resolutions with indifference, which he flattered himself was far from being the case at present.

The Duke of MARLBOROUGH seconded the appeal to the noble viscount to withdraw his resolution. (Hear, hear.) The noble earl (the Earl of Shaftesbury), in his most remarkable speech, said they had only resorted to theatres for special Sunday services after they had exhausted every other means of procuring proper places for them; no doubt sacred matters ought to be confined to sacred places; but an abnormal state of things called for an abnormal remedy.

The Bishop of LLANDAFF pointed out the awful condition of some of the lower classes of his own diocese, and considered that the only way of reaching such people was to open more churches and chapels, but, if there should not be churches and chapels enough, then to use any other means to spread the Word of God among them. He hoped Lord Dungannon would withdraw the motion.

The Bishop of LONDON said that this movement had been productive of good few could doubt, and he hoped that many other efforts of a kindred nature might be made to promote the same ends. (Hear, hear.) This movement was not a public but a private movement, which, as its originators were aware, was not consonant with the feelings of the Church of England to which they belonged. They had done right, he thought, in not consulting the heads of the Church on the subject, because, as it was an experiment, he was glad not to have given his consent before he knew what the results might be. Considering the state of the classes whom it was sought to amend, neither he nor his brother bishops felt called on to issue such "inhibition," or to require their clergy to refrain from these services. Personally he did not agree with the promoters of these services in theatres, but that, perhaps, was a matter not of argument but of feeling. He, however, did not hope that, because this experiment



was being made, no other should be tried at the same time, for he believed other buildings could be found for divine services besides theatres and concert-halls, and that, if funds for parochial endowments were wanting, they would soon be forthcoming.

Lord DUNGANNON said he never intended to have put the House in the invidious position of pronouncing an opinion on this subject. He merely wished to have the question discussed, and, as his object had been fulfilled, he would now withdraw his motion.

The LORD CHANCELLOR had been forcibly reminded by this discussion of a line written by Dr. Johnson. On one occasion, when far removed from cathedrals and sacred edifices, this great moralist joined in a worship which was no doubt most acceptable to Heaven; and he then expressed this sentiment:—

"Legitimas faciunt pectora pura preces."

(Hear, hear.)

The motion was then withdrawn.

#### CHURCH SERVICES.

Lord EBURY presented a petition from Captain Boanquet, churchwarden of Enfield, complaining of the state of the law in regard to the performance of the services of the Church of England. The circumstances arose out of a dispute between the petitioner and the clergyman of Enfield, regarding certain practices, which ended in a personal dispute and the ejection of the petitioner from the church.

The Bishop of LONDON explained that the place of worship in question was a private chapel, in which the congregation wished the services to be conducted in the manner in which they were carried on, and the petitioner had no right to interfere. It was the opinion of persons of great authority that some of these difficult points might be got over by a certain clause in the act of Elizabeth, whereby, in the opinion of certain persons, there resided an authority in the most rev. prelate, and that the Crown, with the advice of the most rev. prelate, might settle these questions.

Lord REDESDALE thought that these evils might be met by the introduction of a new canon.

The LORD CHANCELLOR said Convocation could not change the law of the land. The Act of Uniformity, which was enacted by Parliament, could not be altered without the authority of Parliament.

#### ENDOWED SCHOOLS BILL.

This bill was read the third time and passed.

Their lordships adjourned at twenty minutes after eight.

#### THE BALLOT.

On Monday Lord TEYNHAM gave notice that on the 16th of March he should move that it is expedient, in elections of members to serve in Parliament, to take the votes of the electors by ballot.

#### FEMALE AND JUVENILE OPERATIVES.

Lord BROUGHAM called attention to the sufferings of women and children employed in the process of bleaching and dyeing in different parts of the country. Earl GRANVILLE was understood to say that the Government would direct an inquiry into the subject.

#### THE MARRIAGE LAW.

Viscount DUNGANNON presented a petition from 300 of the women of Aylesbury and its neighbourhood, against any legalisation of marriage with a deceased wife's sister. Lord WODEHOUSE presented a petition from 458 women praying for the legalising such marriages. The LORD CHANCELLOR hoped that the women of England would signify their opinion on the subject by means of petitions to Parliament, when he believed it would be found that the majority was opposed to these marriages. Viscount DUNGANNON was of the same opinion as the Lord Chancellor.

#### OUR NAVAL RESERVES.

Lord HARDWICKE, in calling the attention of the country to the state of the naval reserve, thought that the present number of our naval reserve was not sufficient for the defence of the country.

The Duke of SOMERSET, in reply, explained the steps which had been taken by the Admiralty to establish a supply of boys for the Navy by means of training-ships stationed at the naval and commercial ports, and proceeded to point out what improvements were contemplated on the present system, in order to make the education given to lads for the Navy efficient for rendering them good and able sailors. The naval reserves at the present moment numbered between 11,000 and 12,000 men, and consisted of the Coastguard, the Royal Naval Coast Volunteers, and the reserve of last summer. It had been suggested that if he wished to raise 30,000 men he must remove the restrictions imposed and admit all comers; but he had come to the determination of restricting enrolment in the Royal Naval Volunteers to able seamen alone, as he hoped by that course to make the force more efficient and more popular. He was certain that when the seamen came to understand the real state of things connected with the volunteer reserve they would join it in great numbers.

After some observations from the Earl of ELLENBOROUGH the subject dropped.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

##### TREATY WITH FRANCE.

On Wednesday Mr. NEWDEGATE asked whether it was understood by the Government that the proposed reduction and abolition of import duties, pursuant to articles five and six of the treaty with France, were to take effect as regards the produce of other countries than France and her dependencies, in virtue of the obligations of the said treaty?

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that the treaty with France had no effect except with regard to French productions. If Parliament should think fit to retain duties on the productions of other countries they would not be precluded from doing so by the terms of the treaty.

#### PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT BILL.

On the motion for going into committee on this bill,

Mr. WALTER objected to the principle of the bill, which levied rates for public places of resort or amusement, which was much the same as that for the levying of Church-rates, which had been practically abandoned.

This bill provided that where two-thirds of a parish should agree upon certain public improvements, that proportion should be able to tax the remaining one-third. It was the identical principle upon which the opposition to Church-rates rested, and if frequent decisions of the House against its justice in the case of Church-rates were to be maintained, how could they allow it to be applied to other objects of a public nature which, however desirable, were not more praiseworthy than the maintenance of the fabrics in which divine worship was celebrated? (Cheers.) He intended not to discuss the clauses of the bill, but simply to insist that the House ought to proceed with some degree of consistency. (Hear, hear.) He did not object to the principle of levying rates by majorities, provided it was carried out without exception. But he was not to be told that Church-rates ought to be resisted on that ground, and to have the very same evening the second reading of a bill smuggled through the House which gave effect to that principle. (Hear, hear.) He did not think the argument could fairly be maintained that this measure had nothing to do with religious purposes, and that a different principle might be applicable where a question of conscience was not involved, because, as to Church-rates, the ground of conscience had, practically, been abandoned. (Hear, hear.) The Dissenters, when invited to accept a conscience clause, which would have exempted them from Church-rates, declined, and said they objected altogether to the imposition of taxes upon minorities by majorities. (Hear, hear.) There was a great deal to be said in favour of that view. He believed that the voluntary principle would be sufficient for the maintenance of churches—(hear, hear)—and upon the same grounds he believed that the voluntary principle would be sufficient for the maintenance of parks and places of public amusement. (Hear, hear.)

He moved that it be committed that day six months.

Mr. CAVE remarked that under this bill the right hon. member for Hertford, whose name was on the back of it, might be taxed to pay for those public indicators which so much moved his indignation last session. (Laughter.)

A short discussion took place, the feeling expressed being against the bill.

Sir G. GREY was of opinion that, looking to its machinery, the bill would prove wholly inoperative. He suggested that the House should go into committee *pro forma*, for the purpose of remodelling the bill.

Mr. SLANEY assented, and postponed the bill for a fortnight.

#### WINDOW-CLEANING BILL.

Sir C. BURRELL moved the second reading of this bill, which contains provisions to diminish the danger to servants and others in cleaning windows at a great height from the ground. Sir F. GOLDSMID and Mr. E. JAMES pointed out the extravagance of a bill which inflicted a penalty of fourteen days' imprisonment on any master of a house who permitted any one to sit, stand, or kneel on the sill of any window for any purpose. Mr. PACKE said that the bill only extended an existing law which had similar provisions against any occupier allowing obstructions from windows which might be dangerous to passers by. Sir G. C. LEWIS moved the rejection of the bill. The second reading was negatived.

The Attorney and Solicitors Bill was passed through committee.

#### ELECTION PETITIONS.

On the motion that the Election Petitions Act Bill, which relates to the system of withdrawing election petitions, be read a second time, Mr. E. JAMES moved that it be referred to a select committee. Sir G. C. LEWIS suggested that the bill should be referred to the committee already appointed to inquire into bribery and corruption at elections. Mr. MELLOR, while assenting to the reference of the bill to a select committee, would prefer that it should be dealt with by a distinct committee. After some discussion, the bill was read a second time. Mr. JAMES moved that it be referred to a select committee, but Mr. BOUVIER moved the adjournment of the debate, which was agreed to.

#### NAPLES.

On Thursday Mr. T. DUNCOMBE gave notice that on Tuesday fortnight he should call attention to the unsatisfactory state of our relations with Naples.

#### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

In answer to Mr. B. Woodd, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that there was no intention to allow any further drawback on foreign wines beyond that which he had already laid down.—In answer to Sir J. Paxton, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said, in reference to the power of increasing the existing duties on English silk goods imported into France from their present rates to thirty per cent. *ad valorem*, it was not the intention of the French Government to do so.—Mr. Wyld having asked if soldiers were to be billeted on eating-houses and refreshment rooms receiving wine and beer licences, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that he had given up his intention of granting licences for beer to these houses; the licences would be confined to wine.—In answer to Sir H. Stracey,

Mr. S. HERBERT said it was intended to reduce the price of cavalry commissions to that of those of the infantry, but there would be no reduction of the pay of the former.—In answer to Mr. T. Duncombe, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said it was not intended to allow any drawback on the duty paid on British wines.—In answer to Mr. H. B. Sheridan, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said the Income-tax would be levied on the same plan as that at present in force, and therefore not upon incomes of less than 100*l.* per annum.

#### THE BUDGET.

The adjourned debate on Mr. DU CANE's motion was resumed by

Mr. HUBBARD, who instituted a comparison between the concessions made by England under the treaty and those made by France; the former being large and important and the latter almost nothing. He instanced coal, upon which we had engaged to levy no duty, France, although she had coal, having none to export. He could not congratulate the nation, he said, upon an additional Income-tax as the price of a lesson upon political economy by Mr. Cobden to the Emperor of the French. From the treaty he turned to the Budget, and pointed out the practical evils that would, in his opinion, attend the stamp-duty upon contracts and dock warrants in hindrance to trade, annoyance, and loss, and the charges to be levied upon certain operations in warehouses. His concentrated assault, however, fell upon the increased Income-tax, which was to bear the brunt, he observed, of the reductions under the treaty, and fill up the chasm they created, commenting upon the injurious and unequal action of this engine of extortion, which he stigmatised in its present form as a disgrace to the intelligence of the age. He concluded by an earnest protest against the remissions of duties as most unwise, and against the aggravated imposition of the Income-tax and the multiplication of new and harassing imposts.

Mr. BAINES considered the scheme of the Government as safe, comprehensive, and wise, as a whole.

As to the imposition of higher duties than at present on some articles imported into France, the Chancellor of the Exchequer had that evening made a statement which negatived that supposition. (Hear, hear.) As to the cost of the treaty being 2*d.* in the pound of Income-tax, it would only be 1*d.* in the pound, because, although the relief granted amounted to 2,000,000*l.* a year, the loss of taxation was only 1,000,000*l.* With regard to the observation that the repeal of the corn-laws equalised the price of bread here and abroad, the policy now proposed would equalise the price of labour, and if the price of labour rose in France the disadvantage of English competitors in manufactures would be diminished. (Cheers.) He thought the hon. member had been led into a minute and microscopic criticism of the great plan now before the House. (Hear, hear.) For his own part, he supported it upon these broad grounds:—1st. That it would complete the great system of free-trade and remove shackles from productive industry; 2nd. That in the remission of taxes regard had been shown for the interests of consumers, or, in other words, for the interests of the great bulk of the population; and 3rd. That it established new bonds of friendship and commercial intercourse between this country and her nearest neighbours. (Cheers.) It was scarcely necessary at the present time to enlarge on the wonderful effects which had been produced by free trade. The exports of English and Irish products had increased from 47,381,000*l.* in 1842, to 130,000,000*l.* in 1857; not a single article of English production which he had ever heard of had suffered from competition, all our great branches of manufactures had been largely extended, wages had risen, agriculture was never in a more flourishing state, and the incomes of the farmers had greatly increased. Great stress had been laid on the removal of the paper-duty, but, remembering that it had become untenable both in law and in policy, that it had been condemned by the leaders of both sides of the House, and that it had become impossible for the Inland Revenue any longer to declare what really constituted paper, he did not think the Chancellor of the Exchequer could be severely blamed for abolishing the tax. The Income-tax was certainly unpleasant, but it was retained upon identically the same ground on which it had been originally imposed—viz., to cover a deficiency in revenue and to liberate the industry of the country. He hoped that the tax, like the estimates which had rendered it necessary, would be only temporary in its character.

Mr. BLACKBURN denied that the Budget was entitled to be received as a free-trade scheme, inasmuch as various duties remitted or reduced were not protective duties.

Mr. MARSH insisted upon the stimulus which the reduction of duty gave to consumption. He had been in colonies where wine was admitted at a moderate duty, and there the consumption was very considerable, with the good result of diminishing the use of ardent spirits. In Gibraltar, he had seen English soldiers drinking wine—indeed, drinking rather more than was good for them; it was selling at 5*l.* the pipe, or something less than 2*d.* per bottle. This wine could be brought to England for nearly the same price, and he should be glad to see it brought into consumption. There could be no doubt that if they stimulated France to pay more attention to industrial matters they might dispense with a great portion of their forces. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. HORSFALL found fault with the treaty on the ground that it made no reference whatever to the disadvantage under which British shipping laboured in comparison with American shipping in the ports of France, which operated as a differential duty in favour of cotton brought from America in American ships. He could not, however, support the motion.

If the hon. gentleman (Mr. Du Cane) had confined his resolution to the words—"That this House is not prepared to disappoint the just expectation of the country by largely increasing the Income-tax," he should have



felt it his duty to vote for it, but he could not vote for a resolution which would neutralise the proposal of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to sweep from the tariff so large a list of duties. (Cheers.) Notwithstanding the predictions they had heard to-night, he felt convinced that the removal of those duties would give an impetus to trade, and conduce materially to the prosperity of the country. (Cheers.)

Mr. BYNG opposed and Mr. BEACH supported the resolution.

Sir F. BARING had no decided objection to commercial treaties, as it was one way towards free trade, but he thought that in this case that plan had not been carried far enough, for it would have been desirable to negotiate a treaty with Spain and other countries as well as France. His impression was that France had the best of the bargain in this transaction. He argued that the reduction of duty on wines would not be followed by any great increase of consumption, and certainly would not produce such effects on the revenue as was caused by the diminution of impost on tea and sugar. The same might be said of spirits. If the treaty was to be considered in a political light, he thought it did not come up to the estimate which had been formed of it, or compensate for the sacrifices which had been made to obtain it. With regard to the tariff, it would seem that the burden which was taken off by the removal of Customs duties was shifted to stamp duties on those very articles. As to the paper-duty, as an excise duty he would be glad to see it removed at a proper time. The condition in which the finances of the country would be left if the Budget was passed as it stood, was that ten millions of revenue rested on the uncertain basis of the Income-tax—a tax which the country would some day rise up against—and with regard to which there had always been an impatience. Next year there would be a deficit of twelve millions and a-half, which the continuance of the 10d. Income-tax and the present tea and sugar duties would not meet, and there must be some new taxation—a task which would be placed on a new and reformed Parliament.

He was not one who supposed that England would ever "repudiate," or would deal otherwise than honestly with the national creditor. But no one could rely for a day or for an hour on what might be done under a new constitution by men carried away, perhaps, by some momentary excitement. (Hear, hear.) No doubt the evil would be momentary only. No doubt the good sense and good feeling of the country would very soon set things right. (Hear.) Yes, but what would the nation suffer while things were wrong? (Hear.) Who then would then think of such trifles as remitted duties on cheese and butter? Even that House had been guilty of acts which had occasioned great consternation in the commercial world; but the loss of our credit, the sacrifice of our character and position in the eyes of Europe, the loss also of our power to raise money when we required it, would be risked by such a momentary folly. (Cheers.)

Mr. BRIGHT said that the speech of Sir F. Baring in every part held up a hobgoblin to deter the House from pursuing a course which had been so successful of late years. Unfortunately for these views, there was but one voice throughout the country in favour of the general plan of the Government, and it was probable that if this debate was continued much longer they would have a repetition of those dissolving views which the right hon. gentleman described in connexion with a debate upon a certain Indian despatch, and at last there would be no one left to vote with the mover of this resolution. If the resolution were carried it must of necessity be fatal not only to the commercial treaty with France, but to the whole scheme of the Government.

It insists upon that which is a great blot upon the policy of the Government—namely, the great and scandalous expenditure; it resists the Income-tax at the amount proposed, and it opposes all reduction of duties, whether of Customs or Excise; it refuses absolutely to give effect to the commercial treaty with France. It is, in fact, against everything but the expenditure. (Hear, hear.)

The treaty with France realised one of his most ardent wishes: he had urged the Government, in his place in the House last year, to attempt some such convention. Not more than a week after that negotiations were entered into between distinguished persons in France and Mr. Cobden, with a view to the adoption of the treaty. As to the argument that the treaty was a submission to France, there was a party in that country which declared that it involved a submission to England. On the face of the treaty, looking to the surrounding circumstances, France conceded five times as much as England did. If from absolute prohibition the French reduced their duties on the articles we export, which amounted to 95,000,000*l.* a-year, it was an equivalent for the reductions we conceded, even if the duties ranged from ten to thirty per cent. The tariff of France will be as liberal as that of the United States, to which we exported last year over twenty-two millions' worth.

The French may not be able to consume so much as the Americans, man for man, of all the things we export, but taking into consideration the facts I have stated, which cannot be called in question, I think we may fairly be permitted to come to the conclusion that the present trade with France, which is almost *nil*, would swell up in the course of a few years to an amount enabling it to take rank with that we carry on with some of our best customers among the other nations of the globe. (Cheers.)

Mr. BRIGHT claimed Mr. Disraeli himself as a supporter of the treaty—

In one of the admirable works which the right hon. gentleman wrote for the edification, or rather amusement, of his countrymen, he described the mode of an English nobleman's living at Paris. He stated that Lord Monmouth's dinners were always celebrated, and

that the secret of his lordship's success in dinners was, that his plates were always hot—(a laugh)—while French dinners were generally served with cold plates, because the ordinary French porcelain could not endure the preparatory warming. (Laughter.) The right hon. gentleman, with an instinct which we cannot too much admire, burst into something like an exclamation on this subject. He says:—

If we only had that treaty of commerce with France—(cheers and laughter)—which has been so often on the point of completion, the fabrics of our unrivalled potteries could be advantageously exchanged for their capital wines. (Cheers and laughter.) The dinners of both nations would be improved. The English would gain a delightful beverage, and the French, for the first time in their lives, would dine off hot plates.

(Laughter.) And he concludes with an observation which I would recommend to his devoted followers:—"An unanswerable instance," he says, "of the advantages of commercial reciprocity." (Cheers and laughter.)

A phantom of an argument had been raised on the subject of coal, but this question, with regard to the navy of France, was a mere bagatelle. The whole of the coal required by the French navy was only 150,000 tons. He excused the Emperor of the French on the ground that he had to deal with an obstinate Protectionist party, there being Chowlers in France as well as in England.

The French Chowler (a laugh) said the other day that this treaty would have to be rent by cannon-shot. That is very much the same sort of thing, but expressed rather in shorter and severer language, as was said in this country.

Mr. Cobden had been spoken of as "a secret negotiator" as if he had acted dishonourably, but the Chancellor of the Exchequer had spoken of him much more gracefully—

He described him as a benefactor of his country, though undecorated and unrewarded. He is undecorated, so far as those stars and crosses go, which, in the history of the world, I think, have been earned as often by baseness as by merit. But he is honoured by the confidence of two Governments, and by the affection of the great body of the people of this country. (Cheers.) As for his reward, he is rich in the consciousness that his public life has been devoted to the public good; and in whatever part of the world is found intelligent humanity there are hearts ready to bless the beneficence of the labour in which he has been employed. (Cheers.)

He would ask the hon. gentlemen opposite whether, without reference to any party struggle, they did not think that a penny, twopenny, or threepence in the pound of Income-tax was not too much to pay for the great benefit which the country would receive from the changes proposed. ("No, no," and cheers.) Hon. gentlemen opposite, or some of them, had always said, "No, no," to all propositions of this kind which had been made during the seventeen years he had had a seat in the House. (Cheers.) Mr. Bright showed that Mr. Gladstone was pursuing now exactly that course which Sir R. Peel took when he attempted to meet the deficit left by Sir F. Baring, adding to the deficiency by reducing duties, and then imposing the Income-tax to fill it up. By his tariff reforms Sir R. Peel made a chasm represented by 3,700,000*l.* By the Income-tax then imposed he realised not 3,700,000*l.* but 5,000,000*l.*, which enabled him also to do other things. What had been the result of that policy?

Your exports have doubled, almost trebled, since that time, and what is the condition of your labourers? Is there a man on that side who will deny for an instant that the condition of the agricultural labourer at this moment is better than ever; that since 1842 the advance of labourers' wages—I speak of the whole labouring classes—has been at the very lowest 20 per cent.; and, by the steadiness, continuity, and security of their labour, has been increased by at least an equal amount? (Cheers.) And look at your own farmers! You know they were charged with coming whining to this House for protection. They never come here at all now. We have no propositions to be heard at the bar. Hon. gentlemen representing counties do not move for committees on agricultural distress. Your farmers are all busy with their farms, instead of coming to Parliament to seek by high prices to pay their rents. (Cheers.) And you landowners, the most fortunate men in the whole world (laughter), you have escaped all threatened annihilation. You are now more prosperous in your abundance than ever you were; you have more enjoyment in what you possess, because you know that the rest of your countrymen have more enjoyment than they had before, and all that Providence, a stable Government, and an industrious people have showered upon you, is at this moment infinitely more secure than it was at the time those measures were first propounded and first began to be carried into legislative force by Parliament. (Loud cheers.) Why will you not comprehend this? You do comprehend it. (Hear, hear.) I have been told by members of agricultural counties, in the south and west, where free trade was most feared, that we—and reference was made especially to my hon. friend the member for Rochdale and myself—that we never did or proposed anything, and nobody else ever did or proposed anything, which was so beneficial for the agricultural interests as the abolition of the Corn-laws. (Cheers.)

But the great blot is the present financial scheme was the scandalous military expenditure, which could only have reference to France. What was the language of the Treaty with France?

The first paragraph says this:—

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and his Majesty the Emperor of the French, being equally animated with the desire to draw closer the ties of friendship which unite the two peoples, and wishing to improve and extend the relations of commerce between their respective dominions, have resolved to conclude a treaty of commerce for that purpose.

With these instructions, with this treaty ratified, with this perfect amity, and with this more powerful than all past bonds for uniting not the two Governments only, but the two peoples, why have we this gross increase in our estimates? It says it is a wonderful inconsistency; it is altogether illogical. (Hear, hear.) Some way or

other there is a great and patent hypocrisy. (Cheers.) Somebody is guilty of immorality, the darkness of which I find myself at a loss to describe. (Cheers.) If hon. gentlemen opposite had fixed upon this blot,—if you could have had—shall I say, patriotism enough?—if the hon. member for Essex would have moved a resolution to this effect:—"Whereas her Majesty has recently concluded a treaty of commerce and amity with the Emperor of the French, and this House, therefore, does not see the necessity for an increase of the estimates beyond the 26,000,000*l.* which were voted by Parliament last year,"—and, rely upon it, if 26,000,000*l.* could not give you security, 30,000,000*l.* will not,—it is not in the power of money, of votes of Parliament, nor of oppressive taxation to secure you—if you had proposed a resolution like this, I say you would have gone before the country with a character for regard for public economy and the interests of a common people such as I am afraid you will not earn if you succeed with the amendment you now submit to us. This expenditure I deem to be an insult to the intelligence of Parliament and the country.

Judging from the treaty on the one hand, and the thirty millions of military expenditure, there must be two contending principles in the Cabinet, which must, in no long time, lead to its destruction. (Hear, hear.) The removal of the Income-tax could only be attained by the reduction of the estimates.

You are not going back to Customs duties or to Excise duties. (Hear, hear.) And let me tell hon. gentlemen who represent so much of the property of the country that henceforth it is written irrevocably that this vast expenditure which you have incurred, not for the great body of the working classes—since they seem very much like all others in the old countries of Europe, but for, as you suppose, the defence of your own property—must henceforth be defrayed by property, and not by indirect taxation. (Hear.)

But the only question at that moment was between the amendment and the proposition of the Government, and he spoke the sentiments of the majority when he spoke in favour of and supported the latter—

I say, then, this is a great scheme, and therefore I support it. It relieves industry by the reduction of Customs duties and by the abolition of one of the worst Excises that ever crippled the industry of any portion of the people; it extends the hand of friendship, not to the Government only, but to a great nation across the Channel. Amid the much darkness of Europe, it is a spot of light; and it appears to my mind a prospect "bright as the breaking East, as mid-day glorious." I think it a measure of great justice to England, a measure of great friendship to France; and I am convinced that, acting and working through the means of those two great nations, it will be found hereafter to have been a great measure of mercy to mankind. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. WHITESIDE occupied the greater part of a long speech with disparaging remarks on Mr. Bright. That hon. gentleman had said he supported the policy of a certain section of her Majesty's Administration.

That is quite a misunderstanding—they support him. (Laughter and prolonged cheering.) And he has not hesitated to announce that whenever they misbehave—that is, when they differ from the hon. gentleman—he will dismiss them, as he has intimated that it is his high prerogative to dismiss all Administrations that do not attain to his standard of political perfection. (Cheers.) How complimentary to a statesman of long experience, such as the noble viscount—(hear, hear)—and the eminent persons who assisted in this Administration!

The hon. member told them the Emperor of the French did wisely in negotiating this treaty without consulting such a Legislative Assembly as he possessed. He understood him to argue that that Chamber is of such a character. (Mr. Bright—"I did not say anything about it.") Well, at least the hon. member passed no censure upon the Emperor for not consulting the Legislative Chamber. He had observed that the hon. member for Birmingham has always been disposed to patronise absolute power. ("No, no," and cheers.) He (Mr. Whiteside) did not know what the hon. member meant by his denunciation of our military and naval expenditure.

Why was he not here when the estimates were moved? (Cheers.) Why was he not here performing the duties he owes to his constituents? Why does he not point out the extravagance of those estimates? Why does he not endeavour to limit the expenditure which he is in the lump condemns? (Hear, hear.) Because it is easier to make a speech, here or elsewhere, condemning what is done by a Government, than to discharge the laborious and painful duty a minute and critical examination of the estimates might impose on him. I cannot understand the course taken by the hon. gentleman. He has commanding eloquence, untiring energy, and he fears nobody. (Laughter.) Why not grapple with the Minister proposing such extravagant estimates? (Hear, hear.) Why not make some distinct proposition to this House and the country? But I believe the hon. gentleman acts wisely, because he knows pretty well that his opinions on this subject would not meet with much favour in this House, and would certainly be dissented from by his countrymen. (Cheers.)

What was the use of making vague speeches there, ending in nothing?

The hon. member for Birmingham frankly enough admits he is in favour of peace and peace estimates; that I can understand; but how can he reconcile his views with his support of a Ministry that has a peace policy with war estimates? (Cheers.) Now, my private opinion is that the hon. member for Birmingham overrates his power. (Cheers from the Opposition.)

Referring to Mr. Gladstone's speech in introducing the Budget, he said that he had listened to it for four hours without winking, and he could have done no more for Cicero. But reflection taught him to view the plan as a bold experiment on the good nature of the country, and that if Mr. Gladstone had a talent for filling the Exchequer he had also an equal talent for emptying it. He denied the assertion that the policy of Sir Robert Peel and Mr. Gladstone were



identical, for the former did not desire to dry up, but rather to fertilise the sources of indirect taxation, and did not substitute for it direct imposts. He concluded a very emphatic but erratic speech, in which he touched on every topic connected with the subject, but without any striking adherence to order or sequence, by a strong attack on the Income-tax, and a sweeping condemnation of the Budget as a whole.

Mr. CARDWELL observed that the motion demurred to no particular article in the treaty, nor to any proposition in the Budget, but raised the whole question of our financial policy in the fairest manner. He justified the course proposed by the Government by the success of the policy upon which it was founded, observing that even where duties were altogether remitted it was a mistake to suppose that no returns to the Exchequer were obtained by the remission. But returns to the Exchequer were not all the benefits conferred by the remission of taxation; it had trebled our foreign trade, added to the wealth of every class of the community, diminished the expense of pauperism, and extended social comforts. He concluded:—

I say it is a narrow and short-sighted policy to renew the Income-tax, and pass no remedial measures for the benefit of the people. I say he who so proceeds is like that person who in the severity of winter and the pressure of distress shall consume his seed-corn. The man who now adopts the better policy, by which the temporary sacrifice of revenue, with an addition of corresponding amount, shall be made in order to produce increased resources for the future, is a wise husbandman who meets the temporary emergency by a temporary sacrifice, and commits to a fruitful soil that seed which he knows from former experience will speedily return to him in a large and an abundant harvest. (Cheers.)

Mr. NEWDEGATE moved the adjournment of the debate.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

On Friday, Mr. CRAUFURD gave notice that on Thursday, the 1st of March, he would move, "That it be an instruction to the committee on the Corrupt Practices Act that they should take evidence with regard to secret voting in the Australian colonies, with a view to its probable effect in checking corrupt practices at elections in Great Britain and Ireland."

Lord J. RUSSELL, in reply to Mr. WYLD, said this Government had received information from our Minister at Madrid that the Spanish Government intended to confer the title of Duke of Tetuan on Marshal O'Donnell; but they had no information with regard to the intention of accompanying the title with a grant of territory. They had been informed, however, that it was intended to ask for Tetuan, as part of the terms of peace.

In answer to Lord Henry Thynne, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said he was not prepared to remit the duty on barley malted for agricultural purposes.

In answer to Baron Rothschild, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said it was proposed that a drawback should be allowed on all paper in the hands of dealers on 1st July (the day on which the abolition would take place) which had been made after the 1st April. As to all the stocks in hand of stationers, it was probable the question of drawback would be arranged by a postponement of the date at which the abolition of duty would take place.

In answer to Mr. Disraeli, Lord PALMERSTON said the Government proposed that the House should go on with the discussion connected with the Budget on Monday, and he hoped that it would be continued during the week.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER stated that the resolution on the spirit duties would propose that the duty on foreign spirits should be 8s. 6d. a gallon, on rum 8s. 3d., and on British spirits 8s. 1d.

#### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ON THE ADJOURNMENT.

On the motion for the adjournment to Monday,

General PEEL asked the Secretary of State for India what was the amount and description of force that had proceeded, or was about to proceed, from India to China.

Sir C. WOOD said that one company of Engineers, the 3rd Buffs, and the 67th Regiment, had gone from India to China. There were under orders a squadron of cavalry, three other line regiments, with three batteries of artillery. Two other regiments would probably be sent, five irregular regiments of native infantry, and four troops of irregular cavalry. He could not give a reply to the second question, as it depended upon what force was retained in India.

Sir M. SEYMOUR, in reference to a statement of Lord Elgin on the subject of his intention to make a report of his (Sir M. Seymour's) failure to furnish him with a proper armament in the north of China, begged most solemnly to say the statement in question was not accurate.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL, in answer to Mr. McEvoy, briefly repeated a former statement of his as to the course taken by the Government in the affairs of Italy, and objected to anticipating a discussion which would soon come before the House.

In reply to Mr. Stenart, Lord JOHN RUSSELL said he proposed to bring in the Reform Bill on Thursday next (to-morrow). (Cheers.)

In reply to Sir H. Willoughby and others, Lord PALMERSTON said that after the resolutions in committee of customs, relative to the subject-matter of the treaty, were passed, without going further into the financial question, an address to the Crown would be moved in that House approving the treaty in the aggregate. That will be communicated to the House of Lords, for the purpose of obtaining a joint address from both Houses of the Legislature to the Crown on the subject of the treaty. (Hear, hear.)

(Continued on Page 172.)

#### Postscript.

Wednesday, February 29, 1860.

#### LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

PARIS, Feb. 28.

The *Pays* and *Patrie* of this evening give a denial to the news of an offensive and defensive alliance between Russia and Austria.

MADRID, Feb. 27.

The Spanish squadron has bombarded Larache and Arcilla, causing great destruction in those two places. Some of the Spanish vessels were slightly damaged. The Spanish loss was one man killed. It is said that Rabatt has been also bombarded.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.

A resolution has been adopted calling for a letter to the French Emperor on the subject of commercial relations and free trade. The Senate has expressed its gratification with the proposal of Paraguay. The bill abolishing the franking privileges has been passed, and referred to a select committee. It is stated in democratic circles that if Kansas admitted the Wyandotte constitution, the President would veto the bill.

A decree was published at Florence, on the 20th inst., instituting a commission for presenting to the Government a scheme of division among the secular Catholic clergy of all the ecclesiastical revenues. Next August the commission is to transmit to the Government a list of the clergy whose livings do not amount to 800 lire per annum. The Government will then provide them with the complement of that sum until a definitive division of the revenues has been made.

#### THE LIVINGSTONE EXPEDITION.

We have mentioned elsewhere that the Cape mail has brought intelligence of the arrival of H.M.S. Lynx from the Zambesi. Dr. Livingstone and his party were, in December, at the delta of the Zambesi, after a second journey up the Shire to lake Shirwa and lake Nyassa. Mr. Baines, the artist, has been compelled from ill health to visit the Cape in the Lynx, but will return again to the Zambesi. Mr. Thornton, the geologist, has gone on an independent expedition into the interior; and Dr. Livingstone and the rest of the party were to visit the Makololo country. Their steam-launch is now worn out and wholly useless.

Mrs. Livingstone will rejoin the doctor at the Zambesi, on the return of the Lynx, instead of going to England, as she contemplated.

#### YESTERDAY'S PARLIAMENT.

##### CHURCH-RATES.

In the House of Lords, yesterday, the Duke of MARLBOROUGH presented the report of their lordships' committee on the subject, and intimated that the report and evidence would be printed in the course of a few days.

##### COOLIE TRADE IN THE FRENCH COLONIES.

Lord HARRIS asked whether in a treaty which, it is reported, is about to be ratified with France, and by which the Government of that country will be authorised to appoint emigration agents at the presidency or other seaport towns of India for the purpose of obtaining agricultural labourers for the French colonies, care has been taken to insure that the laws, rules, and regulations respecting emigrants from India to British colonies at present existing, or as they may hereafter be modified, shall be fully enforced; and if so, by what means?

Lord WODEHOUSE said that the treaty was not yet signed, but due precaution would be taken for the proper treatment of the emigrants. There was nothing in common between this emigration and that from the African slave market. He detailed the nature of the arrangements which would be made with regard to the manner in which the system of emigration would be conducted, with all possible justice to the emigrants.

A discussion, in which the Earl of Derby, the Earl of Carnarvon, and the Duke of Newcastle took part, ensued.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH strongly dissented from the treaty, and denied the right of her Majesty's Government to make any such treaty. He did not think it either just or politic to give the French Government the right of obtaining British subjects as slaves in order to prevent the blacks of Africa from being reduced to that condition.

Their lordships adjourned about eight o'clock.

##### AN ABSENTING MEMBER.

In the House of Commons, a statement was made to the House, that Mr. J. Pope Hennessy had neglected to attend a railway committee of which he was a member, and by which the parties had been put to an expense of 400*l.*; and the hon. member was ordered to attend forthwith in his place in the House.

##### ELECTION COMMITTEES.

It was reported that Sir James Graham and Mr. Lawson had been duly elected for Carlisle, and that so had Lord Grey de Wilton and Mr. Brooks for Weymouth. The Dundalk election petition has been withdrawn.

##### THE CESSION OF SAVOY.

Mr. KINGLAKE called attention to the rumours of a proposal to annex Savoy and Nice to the empire of France, in order, he said, to obtain an expression of

the opinion of the House upon that proposal, and which, he believed, would be unanimous. He concluded by moving an address for copies of the correspondence between her Majesty's Government and the Governments of the Emperor of the French and the King of Sardinia in respect to the proposal.

Sir R. PEEL seconded the motion.

Sir G. GREY did not dissent from the sentiments expressed by the mover and seconder of the motion. To the motion of Mr. Kinglake, therefore, Government were ready to assent, and were prepared to lay the papers upon the table.

Mr. DISRAELI thought it advisable that the House should for the present refrain from giving a decided opinion on this question.

Lord J. RUSSELL offered a few explanations. With respect to the family compact referred to by Mr. Kinglake and Sir R. Peel, he could only say that the Government had no diplomatic information to that effect, and the fact of any treaty prior to the war had been repeatedly denied by both the Governments of France and Sardinia. With regard to the question as to the annexation of Savoy, he could not but think that it was a course of policy which the Emperor of the French would hesitate long before he adopted, since it would produce distrust, because it would be in contradiction with the magnificent proclamation he had issued; because encroachments once begun would, he was afraid, be deemed the precursor of others, and excite apprehension; and, finally, because it could not tend to strengthen France, whose security depended upon her own resources, upon the ungovernable spirit of independence and the warlike qualities of her people. The extension of her frontiers had never been a source of power to France, and was not for her a right or secure policy.

The motion was then agreed to.

On the motion of Mr. COWPER, a select committee was appointed to consider the means of effectually cleansing the Serpentine.

##### THE BUDGET.

The Report of the Customs Acts was brought up and agreed to, with an amendment substituting in the resolution on the wine duties the "31st of December, 1860," for the "31st of March, 1861."

The House having resolved itself into a Committee on the Customs Acts,

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER explained the object and purport of an additional article of the treaty, which, he said, provided for the case of commodities imported from abroad which were liable to Excise duties in England. There would, therefore, be a change in the duties on spirits, which he would explain when that resolution came before the Committee. He then moved the fourth resolution, which repealed the duties of Customs (under the treaty) upon certain articles imported.

Upon the first article, "agates or cornellians, set," a long discussion arose regarding the construction and interpretation of the treaty, its principle, and its fairness and equity as a mutual contract and engagement.

The next articles, "apples, raw," raised an important question, in the opinion of Mr. BENTINCK, who complained that small landed proprietors had been completely ignored in the repeal of the duty upon this article.

"Corks, ready made, and squared for rounding," called up a warm but unsuccessful champion of the British cork-cutters in Mr. T. Duncombe, supported by Sir F. Baring; a motion made by them to add the words "the produce of countries from which the export of cork-wood is free" being negatived upon a division (191 to 118), after a long and sharp debate.

An amendment, moved by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, to insert the words "the produce or manufacture of, or imported from, France, or Algeria," was agreed to.

In the course of the debate upon this article a question was a good deal discussed as to whether the House was at liberty to reject any of the items included *nominatim* in the treaty, and what would be the effect of such rejection. This question received no direct solution, but was referred by Lord J. Russell to the discretion of the House.

The Chairman was ordered to report progress.

##### THE REFORM BILLS.

In reply to Mr. Whiteside, Mr. CARDWELL stated that it was his intention to bring forward the Irish Reform Bill on Thursday evening, after his noble friend the Foreign Secretary had introduced the measure relating to England.

Lord J. MANNERS wished to know whether they were to have three Reform Bills on Thursday. [No answer].

The Oxford University Bill and the Administering of Poison Bill passed through Committee.

The remaining business having been disposed of, the House adjourned at half-past twelve o'clock.

##### MARK LANE.—THIS DAY.

Our market, to-day, was scantily supplied with English wheat, in, for the most part, middling condition. For all kinds, the demand ruled steady, but far from active, at Monday's currency. There was a fair inquiry for foreign wheat, in which, however, the business done was limited. In prices, no change took place. The imports are only 450 quarters. Floating cargoes of grain supported last week's quotations. We had a steady inquiry for all kinds of barley, at fully late rates. There was very little inquiry for malt; nevertheless, factors were firm in their demands. The arrivals of oats continue very limited. The demand for them was steady, at extreme rates. Both beans and peas were in short supply, and fair request, on former terms.



## TO SUBSCRIBERS.

A few copies of the *Nonconformist* of Feb. 15 can be had at the Office, 25, Bouverie-street.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"J. J. Waite."—His communication has reached us too late to be made use of this week.

"J. Baker."—We have not space at present for poetry.

\* \* \* We have received several letters on the subject of Christian liberty in connexion with Church organisations, but our columns are too much crowded at the present time to allow of the discussion being continued.

## The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 29, 1860.

## SUMMARY.

THE Money Market has been greatly disturbed during the past week by a number of disquieting reports on foreign politics, some of which—for instance, the *canard* as to an alleged alliance between Russia and Austria to enable the Czar to pursue his designs upon Turkey—are evidently of stock-jobbing origins. But it is true that our Channel fleet has sailed to the Tagus—a fact connected, in the public mind, with the Spanish victories in Morocco, and the demand of the Madrid Government for a cession of territory on the Mediterranean coast. It seems to be forgotten that we have a Mediterranean as well as a Channel fleet.

We fear it is also too true that the four points suggested by the English Government, as a basis for the settlement of Italy, have been rejected by Russia and Prussia. These Powers, as well as Austria, alike repudiate the principle upon which the proposals are founded. The Cabinets of St. Petersburg and Berlin still consider a Congress of the Great Powers as the best basis for obtaining a solution of the question. Between this active opposition of the Northern Powers, and the insincere acquiescence of France, whose approval was contingent on their agreement, Lord John Russell's plan of allowing the Central Italian States to decide their own destinies, stands a chance of being consigned to oblivion, to be resuscitated only as food for Mr. Disraeli's sarcasms. If, however, his lordship has been deluded, it has been on behalf of a just and noble cause.

Owing to some unexplained cause, the Central Italian question has taken a new turn. We learn from Turin and Florence as well as Paris, that the Emperor Napoleon has suddenly resuscitated his objections to annexation, and that he unites with Russia in demanding delay in the decisive act, on pain of the French army being withdrawn. Tuscany must have an independent sovereign; and as to the Romagna, M. Thouvenel declares that France would consent to a less radical combination than one proposing the dismemberment of the States of the Church on condition of the principle of non-intervention being maintained. Are these proposals real, or only a blind to cover something beyond? If the latter, the new scheme is perhaps only a ruse for more effectually obtaining possession of Savoy; if the former, we may conclude that the Emperor is seriously alarmed at the prospect of another war in Italy arising out of Venetia, and that he would avert the catastrophe by restricting the resources of Victor Emmanuel. But the Italians have it still in their power as heretofore, to resist dictation, and to battle the wiles or overcome the timidity of diplomacy by their own resolution; and there is reason to believe they will this time use it. The Emperor has committed a great blunder—he is fighting against events.

Lord Cranworth's Endowed Schools Bill has been read a third time. In its passage through the House of Lords, it has been as entirely altered as was Mr. Dillwyn's Bill last session, when it emerged from the Select Committee of the Commons. It simply provides for the admission of the children of Dissenters into these foundations, without, however, making any special provision for religious teaching according to their own views. The management of endowed schools is untouched by the Bill—so that in such cases as that of Ilminster, Dissenters may still be ignored. Lord Cranworth has, in fact, been obliged to omit all the clauses bearing upon this subject. While the trustees of such schools are forbidden to exclude Nonconformists, they are empowered to make "rules" for their admission—a provision which leaves it in the power of clerical bigotry, by vexatious restrictions, to shut them out altogether. But, be that as it may, the drift of Mr. Dillwyn's Bill is so essentially different from that of Lord Cranworth's, that there is no reason why he should refrain from

pressing it forward, even if the measure accepted by the Upper House should be adopted by the Lower.

The vacancy for West Surrey, created by the death of the eccentric and witty Mr. Drummond, affords an excellent opportunity both of gaining a seat for the Liberal interest, and of promoting the cause of Church-rate abolition. If we recollect aright, Mr. Bristcoe, the other member, was carried in at the General Election by a large majority over his deceased colleague—a result due, in a great measure, to the opponents of Church-rates. Why should not that triumph be now completed by the return of a second Liberal and Abolitionist? Mr. Cubitt, the Conservative candidate, follows in Mr. Drummond's footsteps by opposing "unconditional abolition," as well as those "financial experiments" which the House of Commons, by an overwhelming majority, has stamped with its approval. If no Liberal candidate can be induced to undertake so costly a contest, we yet hope that the Dissenters of West Surrey will take occasion to indicate so emphatically their anti-Church-rate views as may favourably influence their future representative and help the cause of abolition.

The telegraph from Alexandria to India has been completed, but some interruption in the communication, not supposed to be serious, has occurred. We may at once hope to have news from our Eastern Empire in the short space of six days—afterwards in perhaps as many hours.

By the Cape mail we hear of the junction of the Transvaal and Orange River Boers under Pretorius—an event ominous to the independence of the native tribes—and that Dr. Livingstone, after further explorations around the Zambesi, had taken his departure for the country of the Makololo.

## THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

We are able, to-day, to report considerable progress. After Mr. Disraeli's grand mistake in changing the issue between himself and his opponents, from a substantial assertion of fiscal policy to a technical question of form and precedent, we were left in doubt whether Mr. Du Cane would be able to bring on his motion at all—or, if he could move it by way of amendment upon the first of the resolutions to be proposed in the Customs' Committee, whether the discussion could assume a satisfactory shape. We were glad to find that Ministers cheerfully allowed the hon. gentleman facilities which, but for their concession, the rules of the House would have forbidden. On Tuesday se'nnight, accordingly, the Chancellor of the Exchequer stood aside, and permitted the member for Essex to submit his resolution, not as an amendment, but as a substantive motion. This chivalrous courtesy to a beaten antagonist, besides being graceful in itself, was, as the event proved, eminently discreet. It cleared the way for an unmistakable victory on the merits of the whole case. It removed all technical impediments which might have obstructed and delayed the delivery of that grand crashing vote which, at an early hour on Saturday morning, placed the Budget beyond reach of further peril.

Mr. Du Cane, although, perhaps, in many respects, as fitting a man for leading off in a great party conflict, as the ranks of the Conservatives could well furnish (for it was necessary to keep Mr. T. Baring in reserve), was not sufficiently versed in the commercial history of the country, nor in the philosophy of national finance, nor in high political and state maxims, to produce any serious impression. It became clear enough, in the course of a few minutes, that the hon. member for Essex, drilled, probably, in the ordinary maxims of financial routine, could not rise to the conception of a great opportunity, wherein it is given to genius only to discover sufficient reasons for throwing aside maxims which are a safe guide in the beaten walks of finance, and to win security by an excess of boldness. He criticised Mr. Gladstone's Budget very much as a red-tapist official would criticise a looming revolution—examined it by standards only applicable to ordinary occasions—made no account of the new forces which it would bring into play—kept close to arithmetic to prove the losses which it would involve,—and, probably, was utterly unable to appreciate the bounding, swelling, glorious commercial life which it would create. He resembled a third-rate critic proving the extent to which Shakespeare had sinned against the unities of time and place. He seemed to be wholly unaware that genius fashions its own laws, simply because it penetrates to, and sympathises with, the spirit of Nature in her grandeur, as well as in her every-day, moods. Nor can we say much for the debate which followed. Mr. Baxter and Mr. Liddell appeared to have caught the closest glimpse of the true spirit of the scheme—and we were happy to find Mr.

Ayrton, whose eccentric speech on Monday night misled us as to his ultimate intention, cordial in his approbation. The debate of the night, however, was an unimpressive and wearisome affair, quite unworthy of the wonderful reach of the policy which constituted its main subject.

It was resumed on Thursday by Mr. Hubbard, a man of high standing in the City, and of deserved commercial reputation. We know not whether party influences had blinded his perception, or whether he is naturally incompetent to rise from financial details to the contemplation of a vital and vitalising financial principle—but, assuredly, his speech was conceived in a huckstering spirit. He objected to the French treaty on the ground that France would be a greater gainer from it than England. And he fiercely assailed the Budget, because it increased the Income-tax with a view to the remission of indirect taxes. Mr. Baines followed in a speech which made considerable impression on the House—which, indeed, was characterised by the double merit of aiming at the real question of debate, and bringing to bear upon it a formidable array of generalised facts worthy of the occasion, all tending to prove how much safer it is to deal with difficulties in our financial system constitutionally—to use a medical expression—than topically. We pass over a succession of dinner-hour speakers, who were content to address vacant benches, till we come to Sir Francis Baring, an ex-and-unsuccessful Chancellor of the Exchequer, upwards of twenty years ago. His speech, which was a seesaw one, was, in the main, unfavourable to both Treaty and Budget—the speech of age which had refused to surrender its own early mistakes to the correction of experience. Mr. Bright then dashed into the affray, upsetting the *quondam* Chancellor with a few sentences, half pity, half contempt. It was a capital debating speech, for it grappled most successfully with the mistakes of opponents. He showed that, concession for concession, France gave to us by the Treaty five times as much as we gave to her. He exploded the whole objection raised against our furnishing the Emperor with coal for his navy. He showed how the whole Budget was but the consistent completion of Sir Robert Peel's financial and commercial policy, and he severely denounced the enormous estimates the necessity for which he denied, and the pretexts for which he mercilessly ridiculed. There was a massive strength in his arguments, and a negligence in his oratorical diction, which indicated great power and deep earnestness. Mr. Whiteside rose to reply to him—but the late Attorney-General for Ireland was out of place. He was lively, he was satirical, he was abusive, and he was, as usual, intensely bitter—but he fetched up none of the leeway of his party. On the contrary, he damaged their already bad case, by assailing the policy, quite irrespective of financial considerations, of repealing the Excise duty on paper. He was quietly, but with much dignity, knocked on the head by Mr. Cardwell, who showed how remissions of duty on one article came back to the Exchequer in an increase of returns from many. This closed the discussion for the night.

On Friday night the adjourned debate was opened by Mr. Newdegate, who, in a sepulchral way, claimed special indulgence for the working classes. Mr. Bernal Osborne, who, following Mr. Newdegate, resembles silver filagree work on a black ground, made not merely a humorous, but a very sensible and convincing speech—especially in his defence of the remission of wine duties. Mr. Thomas Baring was the ablest, the most temperate, and by far the most influential and successful supporter of Mr. Du Cane's resolution. But its effect upon the House was considerably lessened by the recollection that his high commercial character has been again and again pledged, before now, against the safety of trade relaxations, that his gloomy predictions have, happily both for him and others, never been realised, and that by some means or other he invariably suffers his judgment to incline in the direction which party convenience would prescribe. Mr. Milner Gibson was logical in his defence of the Treaty and Budget, as, indeed, he always is—but he is not effective as a speaker, and seldom produces a profound impression. Good-natured, upright-hearted, and gentlemanly Mr. Walpole succeeded the President of the Board of Trade. Alas, alas! He disclosed enough conscience and good sense to approve, in the main, both of Treaty and Budget, and then, warped, unconsciously, no doubt, by the ties of party, declared his intention of voting for the resolution of the hon. member for Essex, as a protest against the augmentation of the Income-tax. Mr. Gladstone commenced another of his magnificent orations by good-humouredly roasting Mr. Walpole on the violent disruption of his conclusion from his premises. He had a passing fling at Mr. Hubbard and Mr. T. Baring—but he reserved Sir J. Pakington for his most scaring process. Then, connecting his Budget with the first great financial movement made by Sir



Robert Peel in 1842, and with the second made by himself in 1853, he showed that so far from being bold, ambitious, or experimental, he was simply walking in the footsteps of those who had gone before him, because those footsteps had in other times led to safety. He condemned the motion as a reversal of the financial and commercial policy of the last seventeen years, and as recognising in the exceptional expenditure of the present year, a standard for years to come. But the most eloquent and effective, because most high-minded passage of his speech, was that in which he indignantly repudiated the advice tendered to him by Sir Francis Baring to the effect that the financial scheme should be extended over next year, in order to guard against the innovating economy of a reformed Parliament. "No," he said, "do not let us presume to lay the foundations of jealousy—perhaps of disloyalty and disorder—by promulgating the doctrine that in proportion to the larger number responsible for the election and conduct of Parliament, the powers of that Parliament are to be limited." Mr. Disraeli was as vigorous as the nature of the case would admit of his being. He looked abroad and saw many indications of coming disturbance. The present was not the moment for indulging in financial remissions—we were bound, as prudent men who foresee a coming storm, to husband our resources. Lord Palmerston closed the debate in a few striking sentences which put the issue broadly before the House. The Speaker immediately afterwards rose to put the question. The division bell sounded. The forces mustered on both sides—the customary processes we have so frequently described were gone through, and amid deafening cheers the result was announced—For the motion, 223; against it, 339—Majority for Ministers, 116.

On Monday night the House went into Committee on the Customs Acts, and after a minute explanation from the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and a good deal of animating, but rather desultory discussion, affirmed the resolutions which proposed a reduction of the duties on wines. The other reductions in the Customs' department will have probably been similarly disposed of last night. But for this information we must refer the reader to our Postscript.

#### AIMING AT INCREASED VITALITY.

THE one quality which, beyond all others, commends the Budget most strongly to our minds is its general adaptation to infuse new tone into the commercial spirit of the country. The present Chancellor of the Exchequer excels all his predecessors in the unwavering faith which he has in the reproductive energy of natural laws. His "ways and means" are boldly based upon remissions, not of the weighty burden which the country is doomed to bear, but of the restrictions which vex and worry its ordinary movements, and produce a depression of its vital forces. He is the very opposite, in all his modes of thought, his aims and plans, to the Sangrado school. He has no faith in bleeding and warm water. He sees no good in punishing his patient—nor in pleasing him with unhealthy indulgences, and flattering him with illusory hopes. But he sends him out of a close room to the fresh atmosphere, takes away all manner of artificial supports, forbids everything in the shape of unwholesome stimulus, puts him upon a course of active exercise, and prescribes everything calculated to repair constitutional debility. He is convinced that nature, if allowed to have her own way, will make a strong man of his patient—and instead of pottering over him with nauseous drugs, he is careful to remove from him all surrounding influences which operate to place him beyond the renovating power of nature.

This, we take it, is the answer to Mr. Disraeli's complaint that we are venturing upon a great and doubtful fiscal experiment at an ill-chosen moment. We cannot clearly foresee, says he, what extraordinary demands will presently be made upon us. The last grand financial epoch which had provided for the cessation of the Income-tax and the tapering-away of the tea and sugar duties, in the course of the following seven years, was immediately followed by the Russian war, then by the expedition to China, then by the mutiny in India. You foresaw, said he, addressing himself to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, none of these disturbing events, albeit ordinary prescience might have desisted more than one of them looming, even then, in the distance. Your sanguine calculations were swept aside. Your confident hopes vanished like a pleasing dream at the touch of reality. But now you have no excuse for ignoring the troublous uncertainty of the future. With Italy and the Pope on the cards, with the growing question of nationalities right ahead of you, with another Chinese expedition on your hands, what right have you to rely upon a diminution of expenditure, and what prudence is there in wantonly throwing away your resources in this hour of danger?

A very *ad captandum* mode of arguing the case! But how stand the facts? Mr. Gladstone's expectation of getting rid of the Income-tax, and of permanently reducing the tea and sugar duties, was undoubtedly defeated by the Russian war. But what, after all, carried the country triumphantly through the enormous expense of that war? What was it that sustained and fed its resources meanwhile? What reconciled the people to a sixteen-penny Income-tax, and enabled them to pay it without visible distress and exhaustion? Was it not the marvellous expansion of our trade, consequent upon the soundness of our fiscal policy? If Peel had not laid, in 1842, the foundation of a mighty change in our financial arrangements, if they had not been followed up at a somewhat later date by himself, and in 1853 by Mr. Gladstone—would the country have borne the tremendous pressure of the events pointed at by Mr. Disraeli? Without questioning its loyalty, would it have stood the strain with equal firmness and cheerfulness? Mr. Disraeli's forebodings may possibly be realised. Perhaps, we are upon the brink of a huge commotion—perhaps, we are destined to pass through a general European war. None of us can foresee the events in which present suspicious appearances may ultimately issue. But the more formidable they are, the more imperative is the necessity of bracing up our strength to grapple with them. In prospect of a gloomy emergency, give the country full scope for increasing its resources by expanding and extending its commerce! Husband, not its taxation, but its vitality. Set store upon, not its present import duties and inland revenue, so much as upon the recruiting of its life and powers! Do not anticipate the evil day by postponing relaxations which will refresh and strengthen it! As you cannot tell when, or in what shape, the trial will come, or whether it will come at all, endeavour to put the nation as speedily as may be, into a position to bear it manfully when it does come. This seems to us to be the course adopted by Mr. Gladstone. This is his justification. He prepares for to-morrow's worst by believingly doing to-day's best.

All men have not the same measure of faith. It is rumoured that the removal of the paper-duty will be stiffly opposed, not by the Conservatives merely, but by many Liberals, who deem a penny in the pound additional Income-tax too high a price to pay for this beneficial remission. We have made some observations on this subject in another column, and, therefore, need not specifically refer to it here. But it seems strange to us that men who are willing enough to incur a million expenditure, should object to the easiest and most economical "ways and means" to make that expenditure good. If the question were, whether or not this sum should be deducted from the shamefully enormous estimates, we could understand it. But the outlay is quietly taken for granted, as if it were an inevitable fate—and that being so, the only question that remains is how it can be provided for least injuriously to the country. By the excise duty on paper, say the dissentients from the Budget. By an additional penny to a ninepenny Income-tax, says the Chancellor of the Exchequer. And, undoubtedly, his plan is the cheaper of the two—a saving in the expense of collection, a saving to the industry of the country, a saving by means of the return of a part of the remitted duty through other fiscal channels, and an immense saving in popular good-will. The like may be said of other remissions. Whatever communicates a fresh impulse to employment, whatever gives freer scope to the development of trade, whatever calls into exercise remunerative industry, skill, and exchange, *pro tanto* contributes to the Exchequer. The money surrendered all comes back again. It is given up in a lump, and it comes back in dribblets through various conduits. But the advantage of remitting indirect taxation over direct is, that, although the remission in both cases will increase consumption, in the former case it opens new sources of wealth, in the latter it does not.

On the whole, then, we trust that Parliament will be guided by the wisdom and faith of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. In the main, we know it will. In exceptional articles, we think it ought. His plans have been carefully adjusted. His skill is undeniable. His success, hitherto, has been striking. No man has done so much during the last three weeks to give strength and stability to the Liberal party—no man has so broken the compact discipline of the Opposition. For men who call themselves Liberals to accept all the advantages which Mr. Gladstone's genius has conferred upon them, and then to join the Opposition in marring the completeness of his triumph, and that, too, when no great public principle is at stake, no great public convenience can be thereby secured, strikes us as a meanness which could only be harboured on one side of the House, and on that side only when it is occupied by the party which has pre-

sent possession of it. The manoeuvre, if resorted to (which we cannot believe), will excite indignant disgust throughout the country—disgust, moreover, which will everywhere find ready, strong, and damaging expression, by means of the cheap newspaper press. The reformed constituencies will not discern in this paltry proceeding any recommendation to their suffrages of those who abet it. But, as we said before, we discredit the rumour, and we believe that Mr. Gladstone will be allowed to carry his whole scheme, without material change.

#### THE EXCISE DUTY ON PAPER.

SIR WILLIAM MILES, the Somersetshire baronet, has given notice of a motion to retain the excise on paper, and to lower the proposed Income-tax by 1d. in the pound. The strong objections to the surrender of the paper-duty entertained on various grounds by the Opposition are, no doubt, mildly reflected on the other side of the House. In the late debate, several Liberal members, including Sir Francis Baring, and even so unequivocal a supporter of the Budget as Mr. Osborne, expressed a reluctance to part with this large source of revenue. At first sight there might appear some danger of this important item of Mr. Gladstone's financial scheme being thrown out by a combination of Conservatives and Liberals. We do not fear the result. The case against the paper-duties is, to our thinking, so overwhelming, that fair and full discussion alone is needed to induce the House to agree with the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Mr. Osborne is willing to swallow the repeal of this tax for the sake of the excellence of the Budget as a whole. Its opponents would rather it were dealt with on its merits.

There, happily, needs no argument to show the vicious principle and mischievous incidence of the paper-duty. All our leading statesmen without distinction of party have condemned it, and would agree in subscribing the pithy resolution adopted last week at the meeting of the Society for Promoting the Repeal of the Taxes on Knowledge—"That the excise duty on paper obstructs literature and education, impedes commerce, wastes capital, harasses industry, injures the revenue, and is incapable of collection without violating the law of the land." When it is remembered that this impost is a tax of 12½ per cent. on the cheapest school-books—of 33 per cent. on tracts—that it is the greatest obstacle to the spread of cheap literature, whether of a moral, religious, or political kind, because its pressure increases in proportion to the lowness of price—that it has been the means of creating almost a monopoly in the paper-making trade—and that, in the words of the Board of Inland Revenue, it "opposes a barrier to the natural progress of invention;" it is difficult to avoid agreeing with the recorded declaration of Lord Derby that the excise on paper is the first duty that ought to be repealed.

But why should this tax, which brings a million to the revenue, be parted with at the present time? It is the natural accompaniment of an extension of the suffrage. While we are about investing a large number of the working classes with the franchise, it is specially impolitic to retain an impost which, more than anything else, debars them from having a cheap press to instruct them to vote intelligently. But the whole question of the paper-duty now stands on a new footing, since the decision of the Court of Exchequer in the case of the Queen v. Barry. That decision extends the term "paper" to all fibrous manufactures not textile, whether animal or vegetable. The Board of Inland Revenue had raised the question, "What is paper?" The judges answered it only by asking another, "What is not paper?" The former difficulties of the Board have been thus greatly increased, while the trade is hampered and injured by their perplexity. That department is unable to carry out the existing regulations for the collection of that portion of the revenue. If rigidly enforced the Board would (we quote their own language) "run the risk of thus accelerating the extinction of a large source of revenue, which it was our duty, so long as the Government required it, to foster and extend." In truth, so seriously does the excise duty interfere with the paper trade that in eighteen years the number of mills have been reduced by about thirty-three per cent. Its abolition would not only relieve the trade from most vexatious interference, and thus place it on a new footing, but would save the revenue some 20,000*l.* now spent in obstructing paper-making.

If the supporters of the paper-duty have no stronger arguments than those put forward last week by Mr. Walpole, their case is indeed desperate. The right hon. gentleman took great pains to build up a false issue. He showed the hardship of the Income-tax, how heavily it pressed upon the hardworn tradesman and the needy professional man, and wound up with the remark, "and yet he was to be told that this was a tax



to be retained in preference to the paper-duty," which was greatly cheered by his friends! Would then Mr. Walpole dispense with the Income-tax altogether? If not, there is no relevancy in his arguments. Retain the paper-duty and reduce the Income-tax to nine-pence, and the objections to the inquisitorial nature and unequal pressure of the latter would be as strong as ever. Mr. Gladstone's reply to Mr. Walpole was conclusive. "It was no question between the paper-duty and the Income-tax that they had to discuss at the outset; it was a question between the paper-duty and one-tenth portion of the Income-tax." As both taxes are confessedly burdensome and vexatious, why not get rid of at least one of them? It is impossible to dispense with the Income-tax, but the paper-duty may be abandoned without any serious extra cost to the tax-payer, and with enormous advantage to the industry of the country. There is little doubt that the loss to the revenue by the repeal of this most oppressive tax would be made up indirectly by the new trades it would be the means of creating, and the large field for employment which it would open, especially in the agricultural districts, for the manufacture of paper from flax, sedges and other fibrous refuse, as well as rags.

#### SPECIAL SERVICES IN THEATRES.

LORD DUNGANNON has done good service to the special service movement for the working-classes by his ridiculous motion in the House of Lords on Friday. Suppose that his brother peers had been silly enough to pass his resolution that the performance of divine services in theatres by clergymen of the Church of England, is "highly irregular and inconsistent with order," and "calculated to injure rather than advance the progress of sound religious principles in the metropolis and throughout the country"—what then? How would the motion have been carried out? The House could hardly call upon the Executive to shut the theatres thus open for the peaceable preaching of the Gospel, and the "inhibition" of the Episcopal Bench could only apply to the Established clergy, and would leave the entire conduct of these services to Dissenters and lay Churchmen. The mooted of the question in the Upper House has simply had the effect of showing to all the world the shackles that bind the ministers of the Established Church by State connexion, of drawing forth a triumphant reply from the Earl of Shaftesbury, and of giving a new impulse to the movement it was intended to injure. In contrast to the independent and almost defiant language of the noble Earl—"whatever their lordships did, he said, and he knew he was speaking the sentiments of all with whom he was associated, that they would, by the favour of God, persevere in the course they had begun, so long as they had breath to speak or materials to work with,"—the vacillating tone of his diocesan is so conspicuous as to exert a mild censure from the *Record*. The spiritual peer looks with distrust at these services in theatres, and places confidence in the building of new churches and obtaining "funds for parochial endowments." But the lay peer answered the Bishop of London by anticipation when he contrasted the orderly services in the seven theatres supported by voluntarism, with the riotous scenes in the parochial church of St. George's-in-the-East, where sixty policemen in full uniform are necessary to keep the peace. At the same time, we are at a loss to reconcile Lord Shaftesbury's declaration that "he is a sincere and earnestly-attached son of the Church of England"—the State-Church—with his noble sentiment:—"What the people of England want is, not patronage, but sympathy—the bringing of heart to heart, the acknowledgment on the part of persons of all conditions, of all degrees of wealth, that they are men of like passions with themselves—with the same hopes, the same aspirations, the same sympathies, and the same fears."

#### THE EDUCATION GRANT.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—At last we see symptoms of the dissolution of the Privy Council system of education. The Committee have taken warning, and have therefore informed the principals of the normal colleges and the managers of schools, that "a reduction in the general scale of expenditure has become imperative." This statement occurs in an official letter from Mr. Lingen, the Secretary of the Education Committee of the Privy Council, to the parties concerned, informing them that on the 21st ult. the Lords of the Committee passed the following minute:

Their lordships will not entertain any new applications for grants towards the expense of building, enlarging, improving, or fitting up training colleges.

On the same day their lordships reduced the grants

in aid of building, enlarging, and improving schools, from 4s. to 2s. 6d. per foot, or from 2l. to 25s. per scholar, and the grant in aid of building teachers' residences from 100l. to 65l.

More than this. Their lordships are evidently contemplating other reductions, and are only waiting for the Report of the Education Commissioners in order to make them. They say, in the circular from which I have quoted, "the grants for building appear to my Lords to admit of immediate diminution, with the least amount of disturbance in other parts of the present system, which, while it is under review by the Royal Commission of Inquiry, cannot be materially changed."

Voluntaries, I think, have no little reason to congratulate themselves on the appearance of this "beginning of the end." Taken in connexion with the remarks recently made by Mr. Disraeli, Lord John Russell, and Mr. Gladstone, it may be pretty safely assumed that the Privy Council system, in its present shape, is to be discontinued. I do not know that we can do anything to hasten its end, but we can and ought to be prepared to take immediate action on any proposal being made for any substitute for it other than pure voluntarism.

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,  
Feb. 27, 1860. H. S. S.

#### THE DIVISIONS ON THE BUDGET.

In the decisive division of Friday night Mr. Du Cane's resolution was rejected by 339 to 223 votes. Including the pairs, more than 600 members recorded their opinion, and among those favourable to the Government were the representatives of nearly every constituency of trading and commercial importance.

Only one English Liberal voted for the motion, viz., the Right Hon. Sir F. Baring. The Irish Catholics—Messrs. G. Bowyer, J. Greene, M. Hassard, Hennessy, J. O. Lever, E. McEvoy, and The O'Donoghue, were in the minority. But in the majority were—Messrs. Beamish, Bellew, Burke, Maguire, and O'Ferrall. Mr. Brady appears to have been conveniently absent. The great united Papal party that was to turn out Ministers turns out, then, to be a figment of the imagination.

Twenty-eight Conservatives voted with the Government, viz., E. Antrobus, B. Botfield, Lord A. Churchill, W. Deedes, Hon. A. F. Egerton, E. C. Egerton, Lord Emlin, J. M. Gaskell, G. Greenall, Lord A. Hervey, W. H. Hornby, T. B. Horsfall, P. Humberston, N. Kendall, G. C. Legh, Hon. H. G. Liddell, A. E. Lockhart, T. Mainwaring, Sir G. Montgomery, C. A. Moody, Viscount Newark, W. Patten, J. Pritchard, D. Pugh (Carmarthenshire), Abel Smith, Sir F. Smith, Sir M. R. Stewart, Lord A. V. Tempest.

Among the Liberals absent were Hon. A. Anson, W. Buchanan, J. M. Cobbett, R. Cobden (ill), M. E. Corbally, F. P. Dunne, W. J. Fox (ill), Major Gordon, Lord Haddo, W. Laslett, P. McMahon, E. Horsman, Sir G. Pechell, J. E. Redmond, H. White.

The following Conservatives are also amongst the absentees:—Right Hon. C. B. Adderley, Sir H. Cairns, Lord R. Cecil, Lord Elcho, Sir W. Gallwey, D. Griffith, Sir E. Hayes, Sir W. Heathcote, J. T. Hopwood, Lord Hotham, J. J. Johnstone, D. S. Ker, Lord Lovaine, D. Mure, J. W. Phillips, W. T. Powell, J. Richardson, Col. Somerset, R. Spooner, Lord Stanley, and Sir H. J. Stracey.

Seats vacant—Norwich, County Cork, East Surrey, Ennis.

In the division on Monday week, on Mr. Disraeli's amendment, which was rejected by 293 to 230, the Conservatives who voted with the Government were Alderman Copeland, J. M. Gaskell, P. S. Humberston, A. E. Lockhart, T. Mainwaring, D. Pugh, and Colonel Smyth, together with two or three members described by "Dod" as Liberal Conservatives. The following English Liberals voted against the Government:—Mr. Ayrton, Mr. Brocklehurst, and Mr. Horsman. The Irish Liberals who made common cause with Mr. Disraeli were Messrs. Bowyer, Brady, Brocklehurst, Greene, M. Hassard, E. MacEvoy, J. E. Redmond, M. Sullivan, Hennessy, and Colonel Dunne. But Ministers were supported by the following Irish M.P.'s:—Messrs. Beamish, Brady, Bellew, Burke, and Maguire. The O'Donoghue, and Messrs. O'Connell and O'Ferrall, with some eight or ten more Irishmen, dared not carry out their policy of vengeance against Ministers further than by staying away.

The sum of 850,000l. is required to defray the expenses incurred for the forthcoming operations in China.

#### MR. HENRY LESLIE'S CHOIR.

The second of Mr. Leslie's concerts of the season took place at St. Martin's Hall, on Thursday last. The programme was again excellent, comprising several new part-songs, and one or two fine old English madrigals. Amongst the latter Weelkes' "Welcome, sweet pleasure," composed as far back as A.D. 1600, was particularly well received, and obtained a prompt encore. The same distinction was awarded to Horsley's well-known glee, "See the chariot at hand," given with exquisite expression by the choir; Benedict's well-harmonised part-song, "Home, sweet Home," and "Evening," composed by Mr. Leslie himself. The most successful piece of the evening was Elliott's glee, "The bee, when varying flowers are nigh," which was sung with remarkable taste and spirit by four gentlemen of the choir, and was repeated by the general wish. Mr. Leslie's choir continues to give evidence of that careful training which was so apparent at their first concert, and is so visibly increasing their reputation with the lovers of part-music and the public in general.

#### PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.

(Continued from Page 169.)

Mr. HADFIELD, amid considerable laughter, rose to call attention to the petition of the inhabitants of Sudbrook-park, Petersham, and Ham, complaining of a meditated breach of the peace in England by a pugilistic contest between a British subject and an American citizen for the so-called championship of England. Sir G. C. Lewis said that his attention had been called to this circumstance, and he had referred the subject to Sir R. Mayne.

I dare say he will be able to prevent the occurrence of this encounter within the limits of the metropolitan police. (Loud laughter.) Beyond that assurance, I am afraid I cannot venture to give any positive promise to my hon. friend, because, as I am informed, no day or place has been fixed for this feat of arms; and, under those circumstances, the parties will probably take measures to defeat the vigilance of the police, and thus place it out of their power to prevent a sudden incursion into the country. (Laughter.)

#### THE BUDGET.

The adjourned debate was resumed by Mr. NEWDEGATE, who opposed the treaty and the proposed remissions of customs duties as well—not on the ground of protection, but because the remissions were made on articles which did not come within the consumption of the less wealthy classes, while the duties on tea, sugar, and coffee were retained.

Mr. B. OSBORNE supported the Budget in an able and humorous speech. With respect to Mr. Horsman he said:—

That right hon. gentleman has come out this session as a Whig of the year 1787—(a laugh)—and talks of our submission to France. Why, Sir, turning to the old debates of that year, I find that a Whig, very much of the same kidney as the right hon. gentleman the member for Stroud—(a laugh)—made almost the same speech. I refer to the suspected author of "Junius," Sir Philip Francis—a remarkably good-natured man—(a laugh): he prophesied that nothing but evil would result if Mr. Pitt carried his treaty—that it was a badge of submission to France, and he declared emphatically that if it were adopted "the English people would be civilised out of their virtues and polished out of their capital." (A laugh.) Instead of provoking an anti-Gallican spirit, I would say that this treaty is twice blessed; it blesses him who gives and him who takes—(Hear)—and I feel satisfied if its provisions are carried out the good understanding that will spring up will eventually enable you to cut down the monstrous expenditure, especially in our army and navy, which I don't think a great credit to the House or the country.

He was not prepared to say that this was the exact time to take off the paper-duty, but he swallowed that with the rest of a Budget he liked so well. As to the Income-tax, he certainly did not like to pay so high for the Budget, but it was a necessity inseparable from the increased expenditure attendant on the reorganisation of the army and navy, which need not be continuous, especially if the principles of the treaty were carried out.

Mr. T. BARING made a strong and able speech against the Budget as a whole.

Mr. M. GIBSON pointed out that successive Governments, in modern times—that of Lord Derby included—had made efforts to obtain a commercial treaty with France, on the principle of that under discussion. Lord Malmesbury, when in office, had invited the French Government to relax the duty on English coal, and proposed the reconsideration of the tariffs of the two nations. He referred to the outcry of the representatives of the shipping interest, to the effect that whilst at present British shipping was not at the disadvantage which they appeared to suppose in French ports, the differential duty was actually about to be lowered in their favour. Turning to the agricultural interest, he requested them to believe (in spite of the clamours of the caraway and coriander interest), that the British farmer only wanted free admission to foreign markets for the "necessaries of life" to be thoroughly resigned to the invasion of corn and cattle from abroad.

Mr. WALPOLE was of opinion that the Budget in the main was right, and he should be sorry to see it defeated; but he thought exceptions were to be taken to many of its provisions, and to the mode in which they were carried out. If he thought this motion was calculated to defeat the treaty with France he would not vote for it, for he was in favour of the adoption of the treaty. He thought that Articles 3 and 11 would require reconsideration, as they tended to fetter the right of the Government of



this country to deal with the questions involved in them. With what justice could the paper-duty be remitted, when it alone necessitated the addition of a penny in the pound to the Income-tax? He should support the motion as condemning the Income-tax. He concluded:—

Party feeling has nothing whatever to do with this question, at least in the minds of the great bulk of those around me. (Cheers.) I believe that almost all those gentlemen would say, "We are living in times when the hands of the Executive require to be strengthened rather than weakened." (Hear, hear.) For my part, I am thoroughly convinced that, for the national good, any Administration, so long as it does not provoke hostility, ought to be freely and frankly supported in carrying on the affairs of this great country in a manner conducive to its interests and to its honour. (Cheers.)

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER could not understand the deduction of Mr. Walpole when compared with his premise, when he declared that he meant to vote for the motion—

He is favourable to the maintenance of the Government; and, being favourable to the treaty, to the main features of the financial scheme and to the Government, he is about to vote for the motion of the hon. gentleman (Mr. Du Cane). (Cheers, and counter cheers.)

The right hon. gentleman's reasoning went to this, that the retaining of the paper-duty would have rendered the Income-tax unnecessary, whereas the fact was that the paper-duty bore the relation of one-tenth to the Income-tax. He ridiculed the gloomy vaticinations of Mr. Hubbard and Mr. Baring, which were similar to those which, delivered years ago, had been proved to be false and futile. But passing from the consideration of sections of the Budget, which there would be better opportunities to discuss, he satirised the course taken by the Opposition, after the declaration of Mr. Disraeli that great national measures should be met by broad and straightforward dealing. One of his party, Sir J. Pakington, had condescended to aid in a small demonstration by the hop-growers—

What was the advice given by my right hon. friend within twenty-four hours of the time when the right hon. member for Buckinghamshire had so surreptitiously excited our admiration and almost enthusiasm by the enunciation of lofty principles? (Great laughter.) My right hon. friend then entered on hops, but very lightly, and did not show that acquaintance with the manipulation of details which no one knew better how to employ when master of details; but it was a resistless impulse which brought him among those unfortunate people in order to point out the way of salvation to them (cheers and laughter), and he said, "I would suggest, as a matter of business" (great laughter and cheers),—the House will see that, unlike the right hon. member for Buckinghamshire, who spoke in a tone of feeling and romance, the right hon. baronet, observing the division of labour agreed on, applied himself rigidly and without any chivalrous feeling to the part allotted to him. (Renewed laughter.) He said,—"I would suggest, as a matter of business, that instead of their going to the Chancellor of the Exchequer they should instruct their members to go at once to the House of Commons, and say, 'This Budget does not suit us, and we will oppose it.'" As for the Budget itself, the right hon. baronet said he looked on it as "a rash, meddlesome, and unsatisfactory scheme." (Cheers from the Opposition.) That is all very well. Regarding the Budget in that light, it is doubtless the right hon. baronet's duty to oppose it, but he never thought it at all necessary to understand whether the hop-growers he was addressing partook of his opinion. He did not go to them and ask "Do you think the Budget bad?" but he said "Your particular interests are attacked, and therefore turn against the whole Budget." (Loud cheers from the Ministerial benches.)

Mr. Whiteside had spoken of the Budget as a bold experiment upon the country. (Opposition cheers.)

I am desirous that the House should come to a clear and conclusive view of the question who it is that is treading the safe paths of experience, and who it is that is chargeable to-night with objections and propositions that are ambitious, that are audacious, or that are bold experiments upon the country. (Lord cheers.) My hon. friend the member for Birmingham (Mr. Bright) gave a different description of the financial scheme. (Opposition cheers.) He gave a description which was not the most complimentary to the author of an ambitious Budget. He said, looking at it from a directly opposite point of view, "the Chancellor of the Exchequer can lay no claim to the merit of originality, he is simply walking in the footsteps of those who have gone before him, and because those footsteps have led us to safety in other times therefore he walks in them now." I affirm that that is the true description of the Budget. (Cheers.) It does not lay claim to the merit of originality—if originality be a merit—but, at any rate, such have been the providence and sagacity of those who have gone before us that there is no need of originality. They have laid down the pattern of wise and prudent conduct in respect of public finance, and all we have to do is to follow in the course they have indicated. (Cheers.)

The motion before them really aimed at the life and substance of the treaty.

But more than that, I will endeavour to point out why I also say the motion repudiates the commercial legislation of the last eighteen years. (Cheers, and "No.") Hon. gentlemen say "No." Permit me respectfully to suggest that I am to be followed in the debate by their leader, and he will have an opportunity of conveying the "No" to which they wish to give utterance in a manner quite as effective for their purpose, and much more agreeable to the House generally. (Cheers and a laugh.) The doctrine laid down is, that it is not expedient to add to existing deficiencies by diminishing the ordinary revenue. That is the doctrine laid down in the motion, and that doctrine, I say, is fatal to every great and beneficial change that has been made in this country in connexion with the revenue for the last eighteen years.

Having traced the progress of this legislation from 1842, he showed that the operation in the present case was identical with that which was then pursued.

If that were so, the short issue was whether the House would stand by those doctrines, and assist in their development, or, by checking and disavowing them, reverse a policy proved to be wholesome and productive of good. What was the spirit of the motion with regard to expenditure?

Does this motion recognise it, as I believe it is generally recognised on this side of the House—as far as it is approved—as a necessity, but a painful necessity, to which we submit because we think high interests require it (cheers), but from which we are desirous to escape (cheers)—from which we hope to escape, and from which we are determined to keep in our own hands the means of escaping? (Loud cheers.) No, the mover of the resolution spoke of economy as "cheeseparing."

The plans of finance which had been recommended as substitutes for his were founded on stationary fiscal principles, which would soon be retrogressive, and would end by the reimposition of imposts on trade and commerce.

My hon. friend said, "Take care what you are doing," and he was echoed by my right hon. friend. What are we doing? We leave to April, 1861, to make provision for 1861, as we are making provision for 1860 (cheers from the Opposition); and the reason of that proceeding is not concealed. It is a very tame reason,—that we do not recognise this expenditure as fixed and immutable. We wish it to be watched by the people of England, to be controlled by Parliament, and therefore it is well that the Government should be dependent on Parliament for a portion of the revenue, instead of its being absolutely fixed, in order that Parliament shall have control over the taxes. (Cheers.) I have no article of faith more cardinal than that large expenditure is not only an evil in itself, but constitutes a social and political danger to the country. (Cheers.)

He treated with scornful indignation the idea that had been mooted that the financial scheme should have extended beyond this year because next year there might be a reformed Parliament!—

If there is to be a reform of Parliament—if masses of our fellow-countrymen now excluded, be they great or small, are to be admitted to the franchise,—let those who are returned to the new House, when they assemble, be heirs to every power, to every privilege, and to all the liberty of the old; and do not let us presume to lay the foundations of jealousy—perhaps of disloyalty and disorder—by promulgating the doctrine that in proportion to the larger number responsible for the election and conduct of Parliament the powers of that Parliament are to be limited. (Loud cheers.)

In proportion to nine millions of indirect taxation since the war there ought to have been levied fourteen millions of direct taxation, whereas only six millions had been levied, thus turning the balance largely against the class which was least able to bear the imposition of taxes. In a few glowing sentences he left the issue between the Government and the Opposition to the House, believing that they would echo back the voice which had rung from one end of the country to the other. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. DISRAELI denied that the motion was directed against the legislation of the last eight years, for he would not admit that the present plan was identical with those principles. Deficits had been made and been supplied; but here a deficit had been both found and made, and no means taken to supply it. The Budget aimed at too much, and provided too little. What he objected to in the scheme before them was that it did not resemble the schemes of 1842 or even of 1853. What would be our situation a year hence? Probably with a deficit of twelve millions; and the House ought to hesitate before it sanctioned measures which tend to increase that deficit. There was an evident attempt disproportionately to increase direct taxation, and he objected that it should take the form of Income-tax to the extent proposed. With regard to the treaty, he was in favour of any treaty which would increase our commercial relations with France, and had himself to negotiate one; but he thought the present was a very bad treaty, which was entered into at a time when it added to the existing deficit in our revenue. The present plan must be viewed in connexion with the famous Budget of 1853, the main feature of which he contended had failed, especially the conversion of stock, and the succession duty; and above all, the promise of the entire remission of the Income-tax; and it was in consequence of that Budget the House was asked to have confidence in the wild and improvident measures now before them. He argued at length that the weakness of the then Government in leading the country into the Russian war was the cause of the present large expenditure, and had increased the incidents of taxation.

And now we are told we know nothing; but we have great and successful financiers—the statesmen who produced the great Budgets of 1853 and 1860—(loud cheers)—men who think only of the incidence of taxation on the working classes—(hear, hear)—who shrink from expenditure, who call for retrenchment, who make every possible effort to lighten the burden of taxation on the people. (Cheers.) Why, if these great statesmen had only shown a little more foresight and firmness, and prevented that Russian war which they precipitated by their feebleness—(cheers)—the incidence of taxation would have been very considerably lightened—(cheers)—and does not this prove that other qualities than mere political economy are necessary for the Government of a nation? (Loud cheers.) I told you that this Budget of 1853 was inseparably connected with that of 1860. You see how completely the Budget of 1853 has failed in all its four features. You see why it failed—because external circumstances, that were not foreseen by one who ought to have been prescient, interfered in a great degree with their consummation.

The appearance of external politics was not now more promising than in 1853:—

Totally irrespective of many causes of comparative insignificance, all of which have in old days produced

war, you have in Italy now three matters alone, any one of which is enough to convulse the world. You have the question of Papal supremacy, you have the question of the natural boundaries of empires, you have the question of the nationality of races; each of the first two have before this time produced the longest and most sanguinary struggle in the memory of man. The question of Papal supremacy gave you once the thirty years' war. The question of the natural boundaries of empires gave you the long war of the French Revolution. Those questions are still in existence; and, in addition, you have a new one, the solution of which cannot be ultimately avoided, perhaps cannot be long delayed—the question of the nationality of races. (Hear, hear.) Are we to be told, in such circumstances as these, that all a statesman should do is to simplify the tariff? (Cheers.) Was there ever a moment in the history of this country when we ought more to husband our resources? (Loud cheers.) Is this a time wantonly to put an end to the sources of your ordinary revenue? Is this the time you should fix upon to anticipate the resources of your direct taxation? (Hear, hear.) There is not a man out of this House, if there be any man in it, who doubts the propriety of the course we ought to pursue. (Cheers.)

After the vote given by the Parliament which they had called together, he and his colleagues had no desire to undertake the responsibility of office, but they would, nevertheless, not forget their position as members of Parliament, and the public duty cast upon them, and that duty they were discharging in the course they were taking.

It is our opinion that the proposition of the Government is one pernicious, improvident in finance, not to say profligate—one that may lead this country to an extremity of circumstances this time next year which few can contemplate without the utmost alarm. I wish to see such a course arrested. I do not know what prolonged discussions in this House may not effect. I have no hope or supposition that by asserting our policy in this straightforward manner we can accomplish that object at present. But, in affirming the resolution of my hon. friend the member for Essex, which declares that to add to a deficiency in finance is a proceeding to be deprecated, and that we ought not to disappoint the just expectations of the people by largely increasing the Income-tax, we assert a principle which we believe in and will maintain. Those just expectations of the country I myself will not deceive, and, confident in the soundness of our policy, to that country I ultimately appeal. (Loud cheers.)

Lord PALMERSTON entreated the House to consider the effect of the vote they were about to give:—

By the treaty with France we have accomplished what has been the object of many successive Governments and Ministries, what was the object of the Government of which the right hon. gentleman himself was a member. He has even stated that he should not have objected to put into the shape of a treaty the arrangements negotiated by that Government with the Government of France. The resolution calls on the House to do what will be equivalent to the entire rejection of the present treaty. (Cheers.) With regard to the Budget, and that part of the resolution that deals with the Income-tax, if the House agrees to it, it will set aside summarily all the financial arrangements proposed by the Government.

The course taken by this country and France would be an example to other countries, and tend to spread those sound principles of commercial policy which would lead to the prosperity of those countries, with its concomitant of peace and tranquillity.

The House then divided, and the numbers were—

For the motion ... 223

Against it ... 339

Majority for the Government ... 116

The announcement of the numbers was received with loud cheering.

#### THE SERPENTINE.

On Monday Mr. W. COWPER gave notice of a motion for a select committee to inquire into the best means of effectually cleansing the Serpentine.

#### SPANISH WINES.

In answer to Mr. Bentinck, Lord J. RUSSELL said that the reduction of the wine-duties would apply to Spanish wines, but he had not asked from the Spanish Government any concessions corresponding with those granted by France in favour of the trade and commerce of England.

#### THE WINE LICENCES.

In answer to Lord E. Thynne, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that with regard to licences for wine in eating-houses, he would, before bringing forward the resolution, lay on the table all regulations relating to these Houses. It was desirable that magistrates should have control over these licensed houses, with a view to their proper regulation.

In answer to Lord Fermoy, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that he did not intend to deal with the subject of the existing system of licensing public-houses beyond what was proposed in the Budget.

#### THE FRENCH TREATY.

In answer to Mr. Horsman, Lord J. RUSSELL said that there had been a communication from the French Government to the effect that if there was any strong wish on the part of the English Government, they would be willing to modify the 11th article of the treaty relating to coal. To this a positive answer had been returned by the English Government that they did not desire any modification of that article.

#### THE WINE-DUTIES.

The House went into committee on the Customs Acts.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER moved a resolution that the duty on wine of or from foreign countries until 31st March, 1861, be 3s.; and on and after 1st April, 1861, at the following rates:—wine containing less than fifteen degrees of proof spirit, 1s.; ditto, less than twenty-six degrees, 1s. 6d.; and forty degrees, 2s.; all of them imported in bottle, at 2s. a gallon. The plan proposed



was intended to operate towards the introduction of the cheaper wines of the continent, at a uniform rate of 1s. per gallon. This, in relation to the class of wines in question, was rather a high than low duty; but it was the highest duty consistent with the creating of a large trade and placing the wines in question within the reach of the consumption of the largest possible number of the middle lower or even the working classes of this country. The reason for imposing a higher duty on wines of higher strength was that they approached to a near relation to spirits, the duty on which was retained at a considerably higher rate. He argued that there was no just reason for allowing any drawback on stocks of wines in general, yet it was proper to allow a drawback partially and for a period in the case of a reduction on wines by treaty, inasmuch as it kept the trade in a healthy state during the negotiations and subsequent arrangements.

The resolution as put from the chair only embraced that part of it which reduced the duty to 3s. a gallon for a year and allowed a drawback.

After remarks from various members, Mr. MONCKTON MILNES said he thought the alcoholic test proposed was a mistake, and would keep out the wines of Spain and Portugal. He proposed as an amendment, after the resolution as it stood, to add the words—

Or by such process as should prove to the satisfaction of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue that the stocks were laid in before February 10, 1860.

Mr. CAYLEY observed that no provision had been made in the treaty for the importation into France of beer and ale, for which there was a growing taste in that country.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, as to the questions which referred to the duties on English beer in France, said that it had been mentioned to the negotiators in Paris, and it was not found practicable to obtain any arrangement on the subject. In point of fact, we should, when the wine-duties were settled on their new footing, levy as high a duty on French wines as was levied there on English beer. The duty on malt in the shape of a manufactured article, namely beer, would be only 15 per cent., while that on wine would be from 50 to 100 per cent. As to the drawbacks, he denied their justice generally, and that which was now proposed was only for a limited period. Mr. Milnes's proposition went to throwing over all distinction between customs and exciseable regulations with regard to wine. There was no case for a return of a farthing of duty; and the wine trade was perfectly satisfied with the prospects before it.

Mr. BASS said that the duty on beer in France was much higher than that stated by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The actual duty paid on malt was 24s. a quarter; and that was the comparison you were to make between that article in the shape of English beer and French wines; and the reduction of the malt-tax would result in an increase of revenue.

Lord J. RUSSELL thought Mr. Milnes's proposition, if carried out with regard to other interests, would cause a most lavish expenditure. As it stood, it would involve a loss of 600,000*l.*

Mr. Milnes's amendment was rejected by 183 to 72, and the resolution was agreed to.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said, with regard to that part of the resolution which referred to the period when the duties on wine should be still further lowered, it would be changed from 1st April, 1861, to 1st January, 1861, and the rate of alcoholic strength, which stood at fifteen degrees, with a duty of 1s. a gallon, would be changed to eighteen degrees.

MR. S. FITZGERALD said that the alteration proposed increased his objection to the plan, inasmuch as it was still more in favour of French wines and against those of Spain and Portugal. It would be impossible to carry out the alcoholic test in practice.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER urged that the German wines would come in in greater quantities under the lower duty than those of France, many of the wines of which country were strong, and would come within the higher duty. The trade had not represented to him that the alcoholic test was impracticable. The Cape wines would come in under the high duty on strong wines. The 3s. duty would be payable immediately after the resolution had been reported to the House.

The resolution was then agreed to.

The fourth resolution, making a number of articles duty free, was then proposed, and it was suggested that the different articles, 43 in number, should be taken until some objection was made to any one of them.

The Chairman reported progress, the other orders were disposed of, and the House adjourned shortly after half-past 12 o'clock.

**THE WINE-DUTIES.**—At twelve o'clock, on Monday night, the House of Commons, in committee of the whole House on the Customs Acts, passed the resolution of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, which was thereupon reported to the House. From that moment the old scale of duties ceased, and the new one is now in full operation. Until the first of January next, therefore, there will be an uniform duty of 3s. a gallon upon all foreign wines imported into this country; and after that date a graduated scale of duties ranging from 1s. per gallon upon wines containing less than eighteen degrees of proof spirit, 1s. 6d. if less than twenty-six degrees, and 2s. if less than forty degrees.

## Foreign and Colonial.

### THE PROPOSED ITALIAN SETTLEMENT.

A despatch from Berlin, dated Wednesday, says that negotiations between the Great Powers in reference to the treatment of the Italian question are being vigorously pursued. The basis upon which a conference is to be held is not yet agreed upon.

The Russian Government has expressed a wish to propose jointly with Prussia a conference of the five great Powers. It is asserted that Prussia, with certain reserves, has consented to join in this proposal.

The answer of the Austrian Cabinet to the English proposals, which has been remitted by Prince Metternich to M. Thouvenel, bears date the 17th February. The message of Count Rechberg commences by expressing the high estimation attached by the Government of his Apostolic Majesty to the communication from France. The Austrian Minister is happy to discover, in these friendly steps, an evident desire to maintain a cordial understanding between the two Courts. Passing to the examination of the four points proposed by England, Count Rechberg points out, under the question of non-intervention, two essential things. 1st. The principle of the right of intervention; and 2nd. The opportunity for its application. Without prejudging the principle in any way, the Austrian Cabinet recognises that in the present circumstances there is no opportunity either for Austria or France to interfere in Central Italy.

The second point, as Count Rechberg observes, now applies to France alone, Austria having withdrawn her troops from all parts of Italy not under her dominion. Referring to the third point which regards the interior organisation of Venetia, Count Rechberg declares that although this question must remain quite extraneous to the negotiations between the Powers, the Emperor of Austria loyally maintains all the promises of Villafranca as regards Venetia. If these promises have not yet been realised, the fault can only be attributed to the intrigues and continual provocations of the Italian revolutionary party, which no longer conceals its intention of turning these concessions against Austria herself, in order to deprive her of Venetia. As regards the fourth point, Count Rechberg considers it useless at the present moment to engage in a discussion of the principle of the proposed combination for the settlement of the affairs of Italy. Austria confines herself to the expression of her own conviction, that the re-establishment of the former dynasties, and the realisation of the project of an Italian confederacy, would much better guarantee the future of the Peninsula. She will leave it to time, and the course of events, to confirm the justice of her judgment.

It is stated that the Cabinets of Berlin and St. Petersburg, in their reply to the English proposals for the settlement of the Italian question, have made counter-proposals, to be submitted to a future Congress, after having been examined by a conference of the five Great Powers. It is further said that M. Thouvenel, on receipt of these counter-proposals, stated that the French Government would give its answer to them in concert with England.

Another despatch from Berlin is as follows:—"It is stated that the proposed conference of the five Great Powers has failed, mainly because England declines to allow eventually the free discussion of the treaty of 1856."

The Russian Ambassador has, in the name of his Government, represented to Count Cavour the heavy responsibility which would fall upon Sardinia, if, at the very moment when the European Powers are endeavouring to make the state of affairs less threatening, she were to take steps for the annexation of Central Italy to Piedmont. It is said that, in consequence of these representations, and following the advice of France, all projects in reference to Central Italy are to be suspended for the present.

The *Constitutionnel* publishes a despatch of M. Thouvenel, dated the 31st January last, which was addressed to the French Ambassador at Vienna, to be communicated to Count Rechberg. M. Thouvenel draws an historical outline of the useless endeavours of France to bring about a solution of the question of Central Italy. The inhabitants of these provinces having refused to recognise their former sovereigns, M. Thouvenel appeals to the conciliatory spirit of Austria in favour of the English proposal. As regards the Romagna, M. Thouvenel expresses his regret that the Pope should have allowed the state of things in that province to become so aggravated. *France would, however, consent to a less radical combination than one proposing the dismemberment of the States of the Church on condition of the principle of non-intervention being maintained.*

### ITALIAN RUMOURS.

The *Independence Belge* expresses utter disbelief of the report of the *Morning Chronicle* as to an alliance between Austria and Russia. The *Independence* says:—

All these reports emanate from sources interested in spreading them, to act in some way or other upon public opinion. What is true is, that Russia, and even Prussia, in their last diplomatic declarations on Italian affairs, thought fit to make some significant reserves on the theories of the English Government upon popular sovereignty, and to shield the principles of their own organisation and the rights of their dynasties.

The *Globe* has authority to announce that the Austrian Government has stated that the report of an Austro-Russian alliance, is entirely devoid of foundation.

The following grave statements appear in the *Daily News*:—

PARIS, Friday Evening.

I am very sorry to have to report that the French Government is believed to have taken a resolution

against the unity of Central Italy. According to the story current this afternoon, the Emperor has resolved, upon the pretext that Russia and Prussia object to the annexation which alone can satisfy the Italians, 1. That the project of the annexation of Tuscany to Piedmont must be altogether abandoned; the populations of Tuscany will be called upon to choose a sovereign, and there will be no objection to their choice falling upon the Duke of Genoa, Victor Emmanuel's nephew. 2. The Duchies of Modena and Parma may be annexed to Piedmont with the consent of the inhabitants. 3. The question of the Romagna is reserved, and will probably be submitted to a conference of the Powers, but the idea of creating a separate State under the suzerainty of the Holy See, and an annexation, subject to that suzerainty, either to Piedmont or Tuscany, is not abandoned. Piedmont will be required to adhere to these proposals, under the threat of withdrawing the French army from Italy and leaving her to the mercy of Austria.

PARIS, Saturday Evening.

All the latest letters from Italy speak of an unexplained delay in the new elections which were to precede the convocation of the national parliament. I am afraid that the reason is that which I gave yesterday, namely, the determination of the French Emperor to set his face against the annexation of Tuscany to Piedmont, a determination which must ere this have been intimated to Count Cavour.

The *Globe* has reason to believe these statements are far from being correct.

### FRANCE.

The *Moniteur* contains the programme for the opening of the French Legislative Body, on the 1st of March, as agreed upon in a Cabinet Council held on Saturday, the Emperor himself presiding.

M. Billault continues his crusade against the press. The *Ocean* of Brest has just received a second warning for having reproduced a part of the article which led to the suppression of the *Bretagne*.

The *Pays* has the following remarkable commentary upon M. Rouland's circular:—

To the re-establishment of our altars, to the revival of our faith and of the Catholic church, it was necessary, in the councils of God, to add the Napoleonic dynasty.

The *Opinion Nationale* is strongly of opinion that France is drifting into another war with Austria. It is certain that both in the army and the general public there is a strong impression that war will break out again in the spring.

The report that the relations between the Court of Rome and the French Emperor were on a better footing is positively contradicted by the Paris correspondent of the *Times* and the *Morning Herald*. The former states that the difficulty is as great now as ever, and just of the same kind, the Pope and his college of Cardinals refusing to make any concession, or listen to any reasonable proposal.

A letter has been addressed by the Count de Chambord to one of the most eminent of those who in France have advocated the cause of the Papacy. It condemns the dark policy which has been adopted towards the Sovereign Pontiff under the belief that the moral sense of society was sufficiently weakened, and public opinion sufficiently kept down, and attributes to this policy the encouragement of an odious act of spoliation. To despoil the successor of St. Peter is to sap the foundations of every throne. It is said to see France thus made use of as the instrument to carry out attempts which can end only in new convulsions. The writer concludes by regretting that the absence of a wise liberty leaves without protection, without guarantee, the dearest interests of France, of religion, and of society.

A meeting has been held in Paris attended by no less than 200 persons of various political opinions—Orleanists and Legitimists, Bonapartists and Republicans. Members of the magistracy, the Bar, functionaries, and commercial men were seen there, as well as several who formerly had seats in the Legislative Assembly. After some preliminary observations, it was decided unanimously that all the legal means allowed by the constitution should be employed in furtherance of the object which they declared they had at heart. A petition to the Senate was drawn up on the spot, and signed by all present, urging that body, "in virtue of the right given to you by the 25th Article of the Constitution, to intercede with the Government, that, faithful to the glorious traditions of the eldest daughter of the Church, it shall employ its influence in favour of the temporal rights of the Holy See." This address is circulating in the provinces as well as in Paris for signature.

There seems no doubt that there was to have been a second semi-official pamphlet issued from the same mysterious manufactory where the famous *De la Guernonniere* thunderbolt was cast. A Paris correspondent of the *Athenaeum* writes:—

I am informed that it was to have been called "*Le Pape et la Vénitie*." It was ready to be given to the public; but it now lies, put aside, at the Ministry of State—the Pope having written a letter to the Emperor, in which the Pontifical policy is strangely modified. It is certain that this letter has kept the pamphlet out of the hands of the reviewers; and that there is a probability of its being lost to the world altogether.

M. Emile Olivier has lodged notice of appeal to the Court of Cassation against the decision of the Imperial Court, which recently confirmed the sentence passed on him by the Tribunal of Correctional Police.

### PIEDMONT AND LOMBARDY.

Victor Emmanuel is still at Milan, where he is the subject of a series of *jûtes* of the most imposing character. No crowned head in the world could be received with more assiduous and importunate homage than that by which the Lombards prove



that their affection for their King and their cause is unabated.

On Friday, Victor Emmanuel received a deputation of the Milanese clergy, who presented an address to his Majesty. The King expressed his satisfaction with the sentiments expressed in the address, and added:—

At the moment when political parties are endeavouring to disturb consciences under the pretence that the temporal power of the Pope is endangered, I am pleased to receive the expression of the sentiments of the Milanese, which are just and prudent. Worthy of their ancient reputation, the clergy agrees with me in acknowledging that it is of high importance that the spiritual authority should not interfere in political questions.

Governor Farini in his progress through the Romagna has been received with great enthusiasm at Ravenna, and Rimini, and Forlì.

The *Perseveranza* of Milan announces that Count Cavour is about to set out on a tour through the provinces of Central Italy.

Tuscany has now an organised national guard, counting 7,500 armed citizens, in aid of the regular troops.

The *Opinione* of Turin has an article in favour of the annexation of Savoy.

The Tuscan Electoral Committee recommends annexation to Piedmont as the only programme which the candidate should profess. Baron Ricasoli has forbidden the distribution of Guerazzi's democratic protestation, the views contained in which are refuted in an article in the Government journal, *La Nazione*.

#### ROME.

The most influential members of the Holy College affirm that the Pope holds in readiness a *motu proprio*, already signed, realising the promises of Gaeta, but that before promulgating it, Pius IX. demands that the patrimony of St. Peter shall be guaranteed to him.

The *Revue des Deux Mondes* gives currency to some rumours relating to certain resolutions taken by the Holy See. Some of them go so far as to say that the Pope is taking his measures, in the event of finding himself deprived of his liberty, and has handed over his spiritual powers to Cardinal Wiseman.

#### NAPLES.

A decree of the Minister of War orders officers to join their regiments on the 1st of March. Part of the Municipal Guards has been mobilised. Agitation prevails in Palermo and in the Abruzzi.

#### AUSTRIA.

The Austrian Government has prohibited the *Times*, but a correspondent still writes from Vienna to that journal.

The *Vienna Gazette* announces that the question of the right of holding estates by the Israelites inhabiting the parts of the Crown territory not enumerated in the preceding Imperial decrees, is reserved for the decision of the representative assemblies of those countries.

No fewer than four of the Vienna papers have been seized for making extracts from the blue-book on Italy.

The *Milan Gazette* publishes a circular addressed by the Austrian Government to the provincial delegates of Venetia, ordering that all persons who from their previous life, their opinions, or their general conduct, appeared capable of forming hostile projects against the Imperial Government, should be deprived of the power of mischief by being compelled to enrol themselves in the military ranks. The circular concludes with the following barbarous announcement:—

It must be understood that, as the said persons are to be incorporated in disciplinary companies, the excuse of physical infirmity will not be taken into consideration, as is the case in ordinary enrolments.

The circular is dated 10th of February, 1860.

The news from Venetia is very sad. People suspected of hostility to the Government are generally arrested during the night, and the natural consequence of such a proceeding is that the aversion of the Italians to everything Austrian is greater than ever. Several persons of note have recently been arrested at Verona, and among others three or four parish priests.

#### PRUSSIA AND AUSTRIA.

A letter from Berlin, dated Feb. 21, after alluding to the various rumours of a *rapprochement* between Austria and Prussia, says:—

At Vienna, as well as at Berlin, nothing will be done until the state of affairs in Europe is clearly defined, and this must shortly take place, on account of three questions which must soon be resolved—the result of the debates in the English Parliament, the issue of the negotiations between France and Austria concerning Venetia, and the war which may ensue therefrom; and, finally, the annexation of Savoy to France. When the hour of decision shall have struck, Prussia may, probably, have more difficulties to overcome than last year, for it may be necessary to make an offensive war. Now it would be necessary to induce the German States to take the field, while last year Prussia had only to ask them to follow her.

The *Nord-Deutsche Zeitung* says that the Berlin Cabinet has, through its ambassador, made a communication to the Cabinet of Vienna to the following effect:—

Prussia would, it is true, see with regret that Austria should deem it necessary to consolidate her actual position in Italy, or to re-establish her former position by any aggressive measure, and would especially regret to see that Power make an armed invasion on the right bank of the Mincio, which she has ceded. On

the other hand, should any enemy coming from the West cross the Mincio line without provocation from Austria, Prussia, who looks upon that line as indispensable to the interests of Germany, would look upon those interests, and consequently upon her own, as compromised. She would consider herself provoked to the struggle, and would regard such a step as a *casus belli*.

[A communication from Vienna in the *Wurtzburg Gazette* says:—"No declaration of the kind has been made. The opinion prevails at Berlin that the Italian question has not yet reached the point at which it would be necessary for Prussia to make known her ideas on the subject."]

#### BELGIUM AND CHINA.

The Belgium papers contain the Chinese reply to the Belgian Government postponing the consideration of a treaty with Belgium, till the difference with France and England is arranged.

Meantime, I have to request that your merchants will trade at the five ports conformably to the regulations established during the 25th year of Taou-kiang (1845). When it shall have pleased his Majesty to grant additional privileges to your nation, your merchants will then have to conform thereto.

For the present, however, it is not necessary to agree upon new articles of a treaty; you must simply wait until the three Powers who have made treaties have settled their arrangements in a satisfactory manner, and they will serve also for the guidance of your merchants.

#### SPAIN AND MOROCCO.

The *Correspondencia Autografa* states, in a correspondence from Tetuan, dated the 16th inst., that Marshal O'Donnell has remitted to the Moors the following bases for the conclusion of peace, viz.:—

The possession of all territory conquered, including Tetuan.

An indemnity of 200,000,000 reals.

An engagement to respect the Catholic religion, and commercial stipulations favourable to Spain.

An interview between Marshal O'Donnell and Commissioners from the Moorish Government led to no result. So far as we can judge, it broke off on account of the Spanish marshal insisting and the others refusing that Tetuan should be left in the hands of the Spaniards. The marshal returned to Tetuan, and immediately sent for the commander of the Spanish naval force, in order to concert with him further active operations.

The Spanish squadron has left Algeiras in order to bombard the seaport towns of Morocco, and will probably commence operations by the bombardment of Arzila.

The whole Madrid press, particularly the *Progresista* section, violently attack England. The Censor has prohibited the circulation of the *Novedades* on that account.

#### TURKEY.

News from Constantinople to the 15th states that Prince Milosch being seriously ill, his son has requested the Sultan to recognise him as hereditary successor. This demand was supported by Russia. Fears were entertained that in case of refusal an insurrection of the Slavonians in Turkey might break out. The propaganda in favour of Pan-slavism was increasing. Said Pacha had written a letter to the Sultan, expressing his desire to come to some arrangement on the question of the Suez Canal. Iham Pacha, son-in-law of the Sultan, had been sent to Egypt on a special mission. It was asserted that the Porte had ordered a loan of six millions sterling to be negotiated in London.

#### AMERICA.

The Senate, at Washington, was discussing the constitution of Kansas.

It was said that the English Government proposed to settle the San Juan difficulty by the adoption of a new channel, abandoning Rosario and the Haro, Great Britain retaining the San Juan Island, and the United States the remaining territory.

Mr. McLane's treaty with Mexico had been published, but the Senate had as yet taken no action thereon.

We have full accounts of the total loss of the steamship *Northerner*, which struck on the rocks between Blunt's Reef and Cape Mendocino, on Thursday, the 5th ult. Thirty-two persons were lost, among whom was Mr. Blomfield, son of the late Bishop of London. The mails and treasures were saved.

The Bishop of Columbia had arrived safely at Victoria, Vancouver's Island.

Captain Pym, of her Majesty's ship *Gorgon*, had made an examination of the San Juan River and Colorado branch, with the view, it is asserted, of ascertaining the practicability of the route for the transit of the English and Australian mails.

Vera Cruz advances are to the 4th inst. The victories of the Liberals continued. The Church party were reduced to a very small extent of territory. Cobas with 2,000 men had been defeated in Oajaca, in consequence of which Miramon's expedition to Vera Cruz would probably be abandoned.

The English Chargé d'Affaires had presented an ultimatum to the Mexican Government, demanding payment of all the British claims within eight days.

#### CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The vine disease was still spreading, and had identified itself as the "oidium tuckeri;" the extent of its ravages was being examined by a commission.

Pretorius, Dictator of Transvaal, had also been elected president of the Orange State. It was be-

lieved that the Home Government would not sanction this union.

Livingstone's expedition was at Kongoma on the 12th of December. All well. An insurrection against the Sultan of Zanzibar had been quelled by her Majesty's ship *Lynx*.

#### INDIA.

By the arrival of the overland mail we have intelligence from Calcutta to January 25, and from Madras to January 28. The Governor-General and the Commander-in-Chief were continuing their tour through the north-west provinces. A census was taken of the camp, and the civil camp alone was found to contain 15,000 men. Lord Canning was expected to arrive at Umballa on the 16th, where great preparations were being made for his reception.

Mr. Wilson was on his return to Calcutta. On the 16th he was at Lucknow, where he received the principal civil officers, as also the police officers of the station. Mr. Wilson also gave a reception to some of the talookdars, and held a conference with the Mahajuns or bankers of the station.

The ships *Octavia*, *Mars*, *Punjab*, and *Elizabeth*, had been taken up for China. Sir Hope Grant was to command the expedition. "The volunteering has been very general throughout the native army,—a good sign, if only because it proves that the Sikhs have no idea that another insurrection is at hand. The Government adheres decidedly to its plan of individual volunteering, and every Punjabee and Sepoy is required to sign a declaration that he goes of his own free will." The troops were expected to embark by the end of the month.

The *Times* correspondent reports a real financial improvement:—

The loan is at last drawing rapidly,—so rapidly that the five millions wanted will probably be filled in a month, and the loan closed. The cause of this sudden change is not far to seek. The native capitalists, who care nothing about European politics, and very little about internal difficulties, care a great deal about the price of their securities in London. Government paper is reported at 23½ (90), and subscriptions to the loan immediately pour in.

#### TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION WITH INDIA.

The following message has been received at the office of the Red Sea Telegraph:—

"We arrived off Maculla this day, and are about making the splice, which will complete telegraphic communication between Alexandria and India. All well on board the *Imperatrice*."

"The submarine cable has been successfully laid, and Alexandria is in telegraphic communication with the capital of her Majesty's Indian possessions."

The secretary of the Red Sea and India Telegraph Company, in a letter to the *Times*, confirms the intelligence of the successful laying of the submarine cable between Kurrachee and Aden. The same letters from Alexandria, he adds, report an interruption between Suakin and Aden (on the Red Sea line), which prevents the directors from announcing the establishment of a complete communication between Alexandria and India, which, however, they hope to be able to do in the course of a few days.

#### CHINA.

A despatch from Shanghai, of January 6, says:—"The tonnage dues have been reduced by an edict from the Emperor, on ships of all nations, under the American treaty."

In the Shanghai papers there appears correspondence complaining of young foreigners causing annoyance and threatening to raise mobs among the Chinese, by breaking their lanterns, and otherwise indulging in "larks," which the Chinese cannot appreciate, and which, if persisted in, will soon make us as unpopular in Shanghai and in Japan, as we ever were in Canton of old.

#### JAPAN.

The following is from the summary of the *China Mail*:—"No further intelligence has arrived from Japan announcing any change in the state of matters there; but it is confidently hoped that the firm attitude assumed by Mr. Consul-General Alcock will have the effect both of re-assuring the Japanese Government, and of checking the improprieties of the British residents who have behaved in such a manner as to cause the partial stoppage of trade. It is due to the commercial community of China to mention that it has very generally condemned their conduct."

#### FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

In the treaty between Britain and Honduras, Britain renounces the protectorate of the Mosquitos.

A conspiracy against Prince Daniel has been discovered in Montenegro, the principal participants in which have received sentence of death.

The news that the *Journal des Débats* had been sold to M. Michel Chevalier is now authoritatively contradicted by the parties interested.

A letter from Rome says:—"M. Louis Veuillot has had a long audience of the Pope, and was recommended by his Holiness to remain at Rome."

M. Alexandre Dumas has returned to Paris from Italy, bringing with him copious autobiographical memoirs of Garibaldi, which it is his intention to work up into a history of the General, in three volumes. The work will probably appear in the form of a serial in the *feuilleton* of the *Siècle*.

The French Government has allowed the quasi-revival of *L'Univers*, under a new editorship, and with guarantees of future good behaviour. The new paper, the first number of which appeared this week,



is called *Le Monde*, and is under the editorship of M. Taconet.

### Court, Official, and Personal News.

The Queen held a Court and Privy Council at Buckingham Palace on Wednesday. At the Court, M. Musurus, Turkish ambassador, had an audience of the Queen, and delivered a letter from the Sultan. Lord John Russell, Earl Granville, Mr. Sidney Herbert, and Lord Palmerston, had audience. At the Privy Council, Mr. Hutt was sworn in, and declared by her Majesty to be Vice-President of the Board of Trade. On Thursday, her Majesty held the second levée of the season at St. James's Palace.

Amongst the Royal guests have been Prince Victor of Hohenlohe, the Duke of Roxburghe, the Austrian Minister, the Earl of St. Germans, the Earl of Camperdown, Viscount and Viscountess Castlerosse, Lord and Lady Colchester, the Right Hon. Sir John and Lady Pakington, Vice-Admiral Sir S. Dundas, Vice-Admiral Meynell, and Major-General Sir Richard Airey.

Prince Alfred landed yesterday morning at Portsmouth from on board the *Euryalus*, and proceeded to London forthwith.

We believe we are warranted in positively asserting that his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales will take his departure for Canada the latter end of May, or the beginning of June.—*Court Journal*.

The Prince of Orange arrived in Liverpool on Thursday night, after a brief tour in Wales. Having visited the docks and other places of interest, he departed, on Friday, for Manchester.

The Queen and Prince Consort have presented to their grandchild, the son of Prince and Princess Frederik William, an exceedingly costly, beautiful, and artistically manufactured cup and cover in gold, in remembrance of their having been godfather and godmother to the young prince. The whole of the jewels used as ornaments are valuable diamonds, and the cup bears an inscription in English, as follows:—"Queen Victoria and Prince Albert to their grandson, Frederic William Victor Albert, in remembrance of the 5th of March, 1859." This date is that of the baptism of the young prince. The cup is of London manufacture, and is a worthy specimen of the goldsmith's art.

A new lending library of 400 volumes, the gift of her Majesty and the Prince Consort, for the benefit of the tenants on the estates of Balmoral, Abergeldie, and Birkhall, has just been opened.

At the levée, on Wednesday, the Queen graciously conferred the honour of knighthood upon the Solicitor-General, who has thus taken the initial step in that career of civil advancement which is open to the dignitaries of the law. Sir William Atherton, we believe, is the first Methodist preacher's son that has received this distinction from the Sovereign.—*Wesleyan Times*.

At the same levée, Captain Francis Leopold M'Clintock, R.N., late commander of the *Fox* Arctic Expedition, was presented to her Majesty by Viscount Palmerston, and had the honour of knighthood conferred upon him by the Queen.

The Queen has been pleased to nominate the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, late head-master of Harrow School, to the bishopric of Rochester, in the room of the Most Rev. Dr. Murray, deceased. [It is stated that Dr. Vaughan has, after some hesitation, declined the appointment.]

A Cabinet Council was held on Saturday at the official residence of the First Lord of the Treasury, in Downing-street.

The degree of LL.D. has just been conferred by Trinity College, Dublin, on Sir J. Lawrence, G.C.B., and the Right Hon. R. Deasy.

By an overwhelming majority of votes, the people of Birmingham have adopted a resolution to found a free library in that town, to be supported by a local rate.

Dr. Secmann, the naturalist, has just left England for Australasia on a scientific mission.

The *Globe* states, upon authority, that when the impressed stamp upon newspapers is abolished, the power of detaining the papers in the case of heavy mails will not be exercised.

We (*Hertford Mercury*) have reason to believe that the Lord Chancellor has conferred the canonry of Norwich, vacant by the resignation of Canon Wodehouse, on the Rev. J. W. L. Heavyside, late professor of Haileybury College, and now examiner in mathematics for the University of London and for the Council of Military Education.

### Law and Police.

**METHODISTS IN THE LAW COURTS.**—The case of the Attorney-General v. Cowlishaw, heard in Vice-Chancellor Stuart's court on Wednesday, was a motion for an injunction to restrain the defendant, Edward Cowlishaw, from appointing, or permitting any persons not appointed by the yearly conference of the Wesleyan Methodists, to use the chapel on Birmingham Common, in the Chesterfield circuit of the Wesleyan Methodists, in Derbyshire, or from exercising any jurisdiction over that chapel as a place of worship of the Methodist Free Church, or from interrupting persons appointed by the Wesleyan Methodist Conference in the use of the same. It was alleged by the relators that the defendant Cowlishaw belonged to the Methodist Free Church, the members of which seceded from the Wesleyan Methodists in 1851, and that since 1851 he (being the only resident trustee) had prevented the preachers appointed by the Wesleyan Methodist Con-

ference from officiating in the chapel, which had been used since that time by the Methodist Free Church, and that, owing to the trust deed having been destroyed by fire, they had only recently, by having ascertained that it has been enrolled in Chancery, become acquainted with its provisions. Mr. W. C. Lewis, Q.C., and Mr. Fry appeared for the relators. The Vice-Chancellor granted an injunction as prayed.

**MR. PETER DRUMMOND v. THE "STIRLING JOURNAL."**—This case has been compromised. It will be remembered that damages were laid at 1,000*l.*, Mr Drummond considering himself injured in his feelings and reputation by a report of a speech, with strictures thereon, published in the *Stirling Journal*. What the nature of the compromise is has not yet publicly transpired.

**THE CASE OF THE ABERDEEN BANK.**—The celebrated case of the Aberdeen Bank has been brought to a definite stage, by a judgment at the House of Lords on appeal. Their lordships have affirmed the relevancy of the allegations, and the title of each individual shareholder to sue hereupon. Actions in common law will, therefore, it is presumed, be instituted. This decision will have a material bearing on the progress of the proceedings in the analogous but more recent case of the Western Bank of Scotland.

### Miscellaneous News.

**THE CHANNEL FLEET.**—The Channel squadron, consisting of eight ships under all sail, was observed from Plymouth Citadel, at three p.m. on Friday, standing down Channel with a moderate breeze from the south, and steering for Lisbon.—*Times*.

**A NEW LIME-LIGHT** was brought under the notice of the Society of Arts, in London, on Wednesday evening last. The great power of the lights of this kind already exhibited is well known; but there are obstacles, both mechanical and pecuniary, to their practical use. These the inventor of the new process professes to a great extent to remove, and he estimates the cost at not more than one-half of that incurred for gas lighting.

**MR. COBDEN AND THE MANCHESTER CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.**—A letter has been received by the President of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce from Mr. Cobden. He says:—"If I have been instrumental in promoting reform in the commercial relations of the two countries, it has been only in the humble capacity of prompter to those who have fortunately possessed both the power and the inclination to give effect to my suggestions. It was owing to the readiness with which the English Government made its financial arrangements for the year subservient to the objects of the treaty, and to the enlightened appreciation of its important bearings by the Emperor of the French and his Ministers, together with the frank co-operation of Lord Cowley, that the negotiations were brought to a successful issue." He expresses a hope that the treaty will result in a large extension of commerce between the two countries.

**PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES.**—The Committee on Merchant Shipping began its sittings on Friday, and Mr. Horsfall was voted to the chair. Evidence was at once proceeded with. Mr. Wigram, the extensive shipowner, having been called, he was examined at great length. Four election committees also sat on Friday—the Carlisle and Weymouth resumed from the day before, and the committees in the case of Roscommon and Great Yarmouth for the first time. As to Roscommon, the accusation against the conduct of Captain Goff, or his agents, is of the most serious kind. The sitting members for Great Yarmouth are both petitioned against, but it would appear, judging from the evidence of Friday, that the memories of electors are defective, or their consciences pretty clear. The Carlisle, Roscommon, Yarmouth, and Weymouth election committees resumed on Saturday. Mr. Power stated the case on behalf of the sitting members for Carlisle, and in the other cases further evidence was called.

**THE WHITWORTH RIFLED CANNON.**—The experiments with Mr. Whitworth's rifled cannon at Southport were continued on Wednesday and Thursday. On Wednesday, with the 3-pounders and 12-pounders at low elevations, the deviation from the line of fire was singularly small, and with the former at an elevation even of 20 degs., the range was enormous, being in no case less than 6,316 yards, and in most instances above 6,500 yards. The deviation in the last-named series was, however, considerable, which may have been partly due to the wind at the time. On Thursday the range of this gun at 20 degs. elevation was equally great, and the deviation decidedly less. The 80-pounder, at an elevation of 10 degs., carried about 4,400 yards, with an average deviation of 27 yards. Special trains from Liverpool to Manchester conveyed passengers to Southport to witness the experiments. Several leading merchants of both towns and some military men were present. The public trials of these guns are now concluded, and Mr. Whitworth waits for an opportunity to be afforded him by Government of trying his inventions against those of Sir W. Armstrong.

**THE PAPER-DUTY.**—The Society for Promoting the Repeal of Taxes on Knowledge held its annual meeting on Wednesday last (Mr. Ayrton in the chair), and passed resolutions in favour of the proposed abolition of the paper-duty. In the course of the speaking two remarkable statements were made. Mr. T. Routledge denied that there would be any scarcity of raw material for the manufacture of paper, and stated that he was ready to supply the

trade if necessary with 100,000 tons. In fact, a stimulus would be given to the British merchant to look abroad for raw material, which hitherto he had never attempted. An abundant supply of fibrous substances could be derived from foreign countries. Mr. John Towle, an Oxford alderman, maintained that the proposed removal of duty would have the effect, as stated by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, of causing village mills once more to spring up. It was excessive taxation, and not Fourdrinier's machines, which had made them disappear, and left him at one time the only papermaker in Oxfordshire. The meeting was also addressed by Mr. Charles Knight and Professor Key, upon the theme of the prospect of the public press being exempted from all taxation; and a vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Milner Gibson and the Chancellor of the Exchequer for their services in bringing about such a state of things. On the motion of Mr. George Thompson, seconded by Mr. Washington Wilks, a petition to the House of Commons in the spirit of the first resolution was adopted.

**THE REV. THOMAS BINNEY ON THE BALLOT IN AUSTRALIA.**—In reply to inquiries from Mr. E. C. Whitehurst, the Rev. Thomas Binney says:—

On my arrival in Victoria in 1858, all with whom I came in contact, ministers of religion especially, expressed themselves as alike gratified and surprised by the results which had taken place under some new experiment, including, if my impressions are correct, an extension of the suffrage and the employment of the Ballot. Not only was everything quietly conducted, but the successful men were well and wisely chosen. The late elections have not, I fear, issued in quite so happy a result. Indeed I know that in more of the colonies than one, there is an apprehension among moderate but liberal men, that the predominance of the purely democratic element will ere long prove embarrassing.

I was in Sydney at the time of the General Election last year. So far as the working of the Ballot was concerned, nothing could be more satisfactory. There was no disorder, excitement, intemperance; everything passed off with the utmost decorum. There were meetings of the supporters of the different candidates in various localities previous to the day of election, and there were the hustings and a crowd when that day came; but I never heard any complaint of any sort about the proceedings; unless it was the remark "that everything was so dull and quiet now, that the spirit of an election seems to have evaporated."

Whatever may be the feeling of individuals, their particular wish or liking, personally,—I think I may say that, with respect to the working of the measure generally, I do not remember to have heard any thing of dissatisfaction or complaint.

### Literature.

**Memorials of Harrow Sundays: A Selection of Sermons preached in the Chapel of Harrow School.** By CHARLES JOHN VAUGHAN, D.D. Cambridge and London: Macmillan and Co.

THERE is no more expressive or interesting sign of spiritual vitality in the Church of England of our time, than the effort in which so many noble-minded Christian men have engaged, to form a genuine and manly religious character in the boys attending our great public schools, and in the young men attending our ancient universities. How different the state of things, in the one case, before Arnold, and, in the other, both before and since the time of Simeon at Cambridge. The introduction of sermons into the ordinary Sunday services of the College chapels will, we expect, yield many useful results in the university itself, and will add to our literature some few volumes of *College Sermons*, not less valuable than those *School Sermons*, which are gradually filling-up a shelf of their own in the library, and are one of the best fruits of the pulpit in our day.

Where Arnold and Cotton and Thring are honoured for their labour in this field, a glad and earnest welcome awaits the "Memorials of Harrow Sundays" with which Dr. Vaughan marks the close of his connexion with the celebrated school over which he has for some fifteen years presided. These discourses have qualities of highest excellence; whether we regard the matter of their religious instruction, or their adaptation to a congregation of educated youths, of various ages, in the position and circumstances that are distinctively peculiar to our public schools. They combine richly Scripture-exposition with vigorous practical remark, knowledge with sympathy, spiritual feeling with manly earnestness, suggestive thoughts with plain personal counsels. There are not more than two or three sermons that could be charged with commonplace, out of the whole thirty-eight: and not more than about the same number strike us as failing at all to present the impressive side or the keen edge of the subjects with which they are concerned. The book has a pervading originality, in its choice of topics, its points of view, and its cast of thought. The distinguishing truths of the Christian Gospel might possibly have been usefully set forth with something more of special elucidation. But we can only say, possibly. Such experience as we have, disposes us to think that the religious teaching of youth amongst ourselves, has been far too theological and polemical,—when it has not been busy merely with the things outward to religious



truth, such as the scenery, history, and antiquities of the Bible. And, finding a very purely evangelical spirit pervading all these sermons, even where they are farthest from an expository or doctrinal character, we should perhaps defer to the judgment of a Christian teacher, whose labours have qualified him to give us an authoritative opinion, as to the aspects and modes of religious truth most influential over the culture, the common-life, and the *esprit de corps* of a large school. The impression made by the entire volume is, that its author has most heartily and faithfully wrought for the awakening of a true spiritual life in the young "brethren" of his care, as fundamental to the unfolding of their powers in harmony and fullness, and the direction of their footsteps in a godly manliness. The tone is persuasive, powerful, and ringing with sincerity. And, as it is dedicated to those who in the Chapel of Harrow School "have listened and worshipped," so, we doubt not, many of its readers will listen with their hearts, and then worship too.

Some of Dr. Vaughan's subjects may seem at first sight to mean only the *moralities* that used to be the staple of religious teaching in the Church half-a-century ago, or such as are peculiar still to churches that have departed from the substance of the orthodox faith: but no mistake could be greater. He has always a purely religious view of the subject to present, and sometimes the essential Gospel itself lies concealed beneath his title, when he only offers such themes as Friendship, Levity, Ambition, Cultivation of the Feelings, Excitement, Habits, The Dangers of Praise, Silence, and so on.

Amongst many passages that have made an impression on our memory while reading the volume, there is one, in the sermon on Sympathy and Indignation, not altogether the best, but combining more than most the preacher's various excellences, which we shall quote at length, rather than several briefer portions.

"There are two faults which alternate in human character; that of weakness, and that of harshness.

"We sometimes find a person who is extremely amiable; kind and sympathising, gentle and affectionate, always ready to confide or to receive a tale of woe or a confession of infirmity; a person invaluable in hours of distress, to whom we fly in sorrow, for whom we send in sickness, with whom we need have no concealments, and who, by half anticipating, more than half destroys the difficulty of, any revelation which we may have to make of timidity, folly, or sin.

"And yet in this character, so attractive, at first sight so perfect, there may be a great, almost a fatal defect.

"There may be a want of strength. The tendency of amiability, not its necessary result, but its tendency is towards weakness; towards what we call indulgence; a sympathy, not only with the erring, which is right, but with the error, which is wrong; an appreciation of the force of temptation, and of the frailty of human nature, which, being misapplied or excessive, becomes an insensibility to the claims of duty and to the sinfulness of sin.

"On the other hand, we sometimes see a person of the greatest elevation and purity of character; one who has completely triumphed over, or, as we may sometimes almost suspect, been by nature exempted from, the common infirmities of human nature: we hear his judgment upon right and wrong, we find him treading beneath his feet the subtleties and sophistries of a crooked conscience; we feel ourselves, in his society, to be breathing a pure and invigorating air, and fancy our own moral tone to be braced and strengthened by the influence of his principles and his example. Surely this is well. Surely, if all men were like him, this world would be very different from what it is: virtue would be dominant, and vice abashed, where now the one is so often discouraged, and the other so boldfaced and brazen-tongued.

"And yet here too there may be something wanting; something for want of which little may be really effected by this unworldly, this superhuman strength.

"The character described may be a harsh character. It may have the effect of driving in upon itself, but not of correcting, not of eradicating, that which is wrong or sinful in another. We feel perhaps that it would be impossible for us to confess a fault, or to betray a weakness, to such a person: therefore in his company we assume perforce a tone not our own, we cease to be natural, we are tempted to deceive him if not ourselves also, and that which is evil sinks the deeper in for being thus driven from the surface.

"Thus in the one case tenderness becomes weakness, and in the other strength degenerates into harshness.

"Turn now, my brethren, and see a character which by God's grace, combined both these virtues, and avoided both these faults." By nature, it was a strong character. Those whom he regarded as in error St. Paul once persecuted to the death. That was his way of showing concern for them: he knew no other. But, as soon as the love of Christ touched his heart, without losing one particle of strength, he learned to add to it tenderness. Knowing how much he had been forgiven, he knew how to forgive. Knowing too what he calls the *terror of the Lord*, he knew the danger of those who disregard and despise it.

"Now therefore his language is, *Who is weak, and I am not weak!* Who is inexperienced or unstable in the life of God; liable to deception, exposed to temptation; living in a perilous world, and himself powerless to resist it; who is in such a case, and I do not feel with him as well as for him, share his fears, his anxieties, his misgivings, and sympathise with him to the full, from the depth of my own experience, in the circumstances of his exact position? *With the weak I am weak*, in the sincerity of a loving sympathy.

"On the other hand, *Who is offended, and I burn not?* I am weak with the weak, but I am not weak towards

their tempter: it is not that the Gospel has taught me a general lesson of softness and of feebleness, so that I no longer know what displeasure is, what indignation, what anger. These feelings were all implanted in us by God Himself, and He has told us towards whom, towards what, they should be exercised. *Who is offended, staggered, that is, impeded; tempted, or else frightened, into sin against God; who is any one of these things, and I burn not;* burn, that is, with a righteous indignation against the tempter and against the sin? Read the passage in the first Epistle of the Corinthians, in which St. Paul consigns to a terrible punishment the guilty person who had brought scandal into a Christian congregation, and you will understand the meaning of the words before us, and see their truth as written of himself. Read the passage in the second Epistle to the Corinthians, in which, after a due interval of exclusion, he bids them to receive back and comfort the offender now penitent, lest perhaps he should be swallowed up with overmuch sorrow, and so Satan should gain an advantage over them; and you will understand what he means by being weak with the weak, and see how perfectly it was exemplified in him.

"But, my brethren, we may speak and think even of an apostle of Christ; we may appreciate and admire his character; we may even feel some gratitude to him for being the instrument of teaching and evangelising us; and yet not take home to ourselves the real lesson of his words or his example. God forbid that this occasion should pass by without its appropriate word of warning, encouragement, and instruction in righteousness.

"My brethren, this is a beautiful and a touching sight: no stranger comes hither without being impressed by the spectacle of this congregation, on the individual members of which he knows that so much will depend in the future, in whose united worship now he sees so much of seriousness and of deep attention. And there is nothing in a longer familiarity with the services of this place, which can at all detract from their interest and solemnity. None can value them so much as those who work amongst you, and who feel that here lies, in great part, that softening and elevating influence which alone makes our work for you satisfactory or indeed Christian.

"But, if all the component members of this congregation were followed into their daily life; if they were seen as they are on weekdays, mixing freely in the various occupations of school-life, mingling with one another in a kind (or at least a degree) of intercourse which they never will have elsewhere outside the doors of their own family household; if those, who are now listening, and have just been praying, together, were seen as they will be this evening or to-morrow or the next day, talking, laughing, reading, playing; seen in their rooms, seen with their chosen companions, seen alone and in secret; would the impression made upon the observer be the same altogether that it is here? Does He who alone can see us in both places, in both parts of our life, the religious and the common part, see that our professions here, our prayers here, are in harmony with our conduct, our words, our thoughts there?

"O my brethren, amongst you who are here present, some are (in St. Paul's sense of that word) *weak*, very weak. Not perhaps in any other sense: you may be very vigorous in body, very quick in mind, very popular, very successful in work or games: and yet in this one sense you may be all the time weak. For what is weakness, when Jesus Christ or his apostles use that word? Is it not, having no strength in your soul: no power of doing what you know is right towards God, no power of doing even what you half wish to do that is right and good; no power of saying no to a temptation, of resisting what you know is bad for you, what you know that you will afterwards regret; no power of foregoing any passing wish, or coercing any hasty, passionate, or profane word which rises to your lips; no power of commanding your thoughts when you would pray, of taking any interest in your Bible, or of preserving in your recollection at common times those truths which you most firmly believe, and which you know it will be one day all-important to you to have lived in while you could? This is weakness, want of strength: the corresponding things to these in the body would indicate sickness, in the mind would amount to imbecility. When shall we learn to believe in our own souls, as we all believe in our own minds and in our own bodies?"

We pray our readers' forgiveness for so very long an extract;—yet need we? will it not repay them? To indicate the variety of the volume we must add a few of its topics:—The Greatness and Tenderness of God; The Sovereignty of God—which, by the way, is most aptly brought to bear on the life of boyhood; Salvation by Hope; Religious Conversation; Waste; Decision and Charity; A Single Aim; Counteractions of Excitement; Membership of a Body; Faith and Conscience; The Impatience of Man and the Longsuffering of Christ:—while the last sermon is Dr. Vaughan's farewell discourse at Harrow—"Yet once more"; and is very full of solemn, tender feeling. The volume is a precious one for family reading, and for the hand of the thoughtful boy or young man entering on life. It may also serve preachers valuably, as suggesting methods of treating subjects generally found to be tame and dull in pulpit representation; and as presenting a model of clear and simple eloquence, without a particle of affectation or superfluous effort at effect. Yet the style might have been still better for somewhat more colour and "abandon."

*Letters to a Young Man whose Education has been Neglected: with other Papers.* ("Selections, Grave and Gay," Vol. 14.) By THOMAS DE QUINCEY. London: Hogg and Sons.

In the progress of the republication of Mr. De Quincey's works, we several times expressed the hope that he might live to see them completed. Very wonderful was the thought and style of "the old man eloquent," at seventy-five years of age—one of our greatest writers, to the very last, although but the

writer of occasional papers. In December—just two months ago—he passed away: and his death was immediately celebrated in the *Athenæum*, in a biographical sketch—one of the most ungenerous, indiscriminating, and pretentiously moral, that was ever penned. When death closed the strange and shadowed career of De Quincey, this, the last, volume of his works was partly prepared for the press: but it has had to be completed by the reprinting of several papers in their original form.

The "Letters" named in the title have a rich, quaint combination of thought, knowledge, and imagining, that may delight any reader,—besides the "young man of neglected education" to whom they are supposed to be addressed, and to whom they are least likely to be of value. Besides these, we have a little excellent criticism—dated 1821—on *Richter*, with happy "Analecta" from his writings;—one of the author's most characteristic essays, on *Conversation*;—curious inquiries into the *Traditions of the Rabbins*, some of which are traced to, or at least are shown to have a common origin with, Indian fables; while these extravagant and trifling fantasies of those who had the oracles of divine truth in their hands, are contemptuously exhibited as "the wisdom of the proud and stubborn generation which rejected the Messiah;"—and several brief papers, on *The Antigone of Sophocles*, *The Knocking at the Gate in Macbeth*, *Orthographic Mutineers*, and *Presence of Mind*. From the last essay—a sort of review of Mr. Mure's "Journal of a Tour in Greece," and very full of good and amusing things,—we shall take a brief extract on the enjoyment of "scenery."

"If not the people of Greece, is it then the *Natural Scenery of Greece* which can justify the tourist in this preference? Upon this subject it is difficult to dispute. What a man is likely to relish in scenery—what style or mode of the natural picturesque; and, secondly, what weight or value he will allow to his own preferences—are questions exceedingly variable. And the latter of these questions is the most important, for the objection is far less likely to arise against this mode of scenery or that, since every characteristic mode is relished as a change, than universally against all modes alike as adequate indemnifications for the toils of travelling. Female travellers are apt to talk of 'scenery' as all in all, but men require a social interest superadded. Mere scenery falls upon the mind, where it is the sole and ever-present attraction relied on. It should come unbidden and unthought of, like the warbling of birds, to sustain itself in power. And at feeding-time we observe that men of all nations and languages, *Trois Tyrénus*, grown savage if, by a fine scene, you endeavour to make amends for a bad beef-steak. The scenery of the Himalaya will not 'draw houses' till it finds itself on a line of good hotels. This difference noted above, between the knowledge and the power of a scenery-hunter, may be often seen illustrated in the fields of art. How common is the old sapless, connoisseur in pictures, who retains his learned eye and his distinguished skill, but whose sensibilities are as dry as summer dust to the interests of the art? On the other hand, daily you see young people whose hearts and souls are in the forests and the hills, but for whom the eye is perfectly untutored. If, now, to the difference in this respect you add the extensive differences which prevail as to the kinds of scenery, it is easy to understand how rich in the materials for schism must be every party that starts up on the excitement of mere scenery. Some laud the Caucasus; some the northern and eastern valleys of Spain; some the Alpine scenery; some the Pyrenean. All these are different; and from all alike differs again what Mr. Mure classes as the classical character of scenery. For this, he thinks a regular education of the eye requisite. Such an education he himself had obtained from a residence in Italy; and, subject to the condition, he supposes the scenery on the Eurotas (to the eastern side of the Peloponnesus) the most delightful in Europe. We know not. It may be so. For ourselves, the obscure sense of being or moving under a vast superincumbency of some great natural power, as of a mighty forest, or a trackless succession of mountainous labyrinth, has a charm of secret force far better than any distinct scenes to which we are introduced. Such things ought not to be, but still so it is, that tours in search of the picturesque are particularly apt to break up in quarrels. Perhaps on the same principle which has caused a fact generally noticed, viz., that conchologists, butterfly-fanciers, &c., are usually prone to commit felonies, because so little of a human interest circulates through their arid pursuits. The morbid irritation accumulates until the amateur rushes out with a knife, lets blood in some quarter, and so restores his own connexion with the vitalities of human nature. In any case, we advise the Greek tourist to have at least two strings to his bow besides scenery."

This volume contains a portrait of Mr. De Quincey, which we should judge to have been recently taken: and a general index and set of titles to the fourteen volumes. It is a boon to have this set of books added to the library of a cultivated reader.

### Cleanings.

Messrs. Macmillan and Co. are about to publish a cheap edition of the late George Brinley's *Essays*, edited by W. G. Clark, M.A.

The Boston publishers of the "Life of Captain John Brown," sent to Mrs. Brown, January 27th, a check for 1,000 dollars, as her share of the profits of that book thus far.

The marriage of Miss Dolby, celebrated in London as the first of English contraltos, is announced with M. Sainton, also eminent in the musical world as a violinist of the highest reputation. They are at present in Paris on a wedding trip.

The success of the late Burns festival in England and the Schiller anniversary in Germany has determined a number of Italian gentlemen to prepare a jubilee in honour of Dante for the year 1865. A



committee for the purpose has already been formed at Florence, and is at present engaged in collecting the necessary funds.

**JELLY.**—Jelly is another article of diet in great favour with nurses and friends of the sick; even if it could be eaten solid it would not nourish, but it is simply the height of folly to take half-an-ounce of gelatine and make it into a certain bulk by dissolving it in water, and then to give it to the sick, as if the mere bulk represented nourishment. It is now known that jelly does not nourish, that it has a tendency to produce diarrhoea, and to trust to it to repair the waste of a diseased constitution is simply to starve the sick under the guise of feeding them. If one hundred spoonfuls of jelly were given in the course of a day, you would have given one spoonful of gelatine, which spoonful has no nutritive power whatever. And, nevertheless, gelatine contains a large quantity of nitrogen, which is one of the most powerful elements of nutrition; on the other hand, beef tea may be chosen as an illustration of great nutritive power in sickness, co-existent with a very small amount of solid nitrogenous matter.—*Notes on Nursing, by Florence Nightingale.*

#### BIRTHS.

**GREYSON.**—Jan. 16, at Agra, the wife of the Rev. John Greyson, Baptist missionary, of a son.  
**ANDREWS.**—Feb. 20, the wife of the Rev. J. Andrews, of Woburn, Beds., of a daughter.

#### MARRIAGES.

**BLOOMFIELD-COOK.**—Recently, at Stepney Chapel, Lynn, by the Rev. Thomas Wigner, by license, Mr. Matthew Bloomfield, master mariner, to Miss Elizabeth Cook, Market-street, Lynn.

**GLADSTONE-GLADSTONE.**—Feb. 16, at Childwall, near Liverpool, by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Chester, Robert, eldest son of Thomas Steuart Gladstone, Esq., of Capenhurst, Cheshire, to Mary Ellen, eldest daughter of Robertson Gladstone, Esq., of Court Hey, Broad Green, Liverpool.

**CLARK-GEORGE.**—Feb. 19, at Surrey Tabernacle, Borough-road, London, by the Rev. J. Wells, Mr. F. Clark, third son of W. Clark, Esq., of Wimbledon, Surrey, to Emma, second daughter of Mr. R. George, late of Arminghall, in this county.

**WILDE-BOUVERIE.**—Feb. 20, at Colahill, Berks, James P. Wilde, Esq., Q.C., to Lady Mary Pleydell Bouverie, daughter of the Earl of Radnor.

**PEASGOOD-HUDSON.**—Feb. 20, at the Independent Chapel, Peterboro', by the Rev. A. Murray, Mr. John Peasgood, of March, to Miss Rebecca Hudson, of Peterboro'.

**COX-COLLEY.**—Feb. 20, at the Independent Chapel, Brewood, by the Rev. B. Way, Mr. Edward Cox, to Miss Ann Colley, both of Brewood.

**LEAN-CUMMING.**—Feb. 21, at the Scotch National Church, Crown-street, Covent Garden, by the Rev. Dr. Clark, minister of the united parishes of Dunoon and Kolmun, Argyleshire, Francis Lean, Esq., Lieutenant and Adjutant Royal Marines Light Infantry, eldest son of Francis Lean, Esq., R.N., to Lettice Anne, eldest daughter of the Rev. Dr. Cumming.

**DAVIS-LAW.**—Feb. 21, at St. John's, Leicester, by the Rev. W. Hill, M.A., H. J. Davis, Esq., to Emma Eliza, daughter of Mr. J. Law, of Leicester.

**CLARY-MILLER.**—Feb. 22, at the Congregational Church, Chestham-hill, Leicestershire, by the Rev. J. T. Robjohns, E. Clary, Esq., to Elizabeth, daughter of G. Miller, Esq., both of Manchester.

**SHAW-JOYCE.**—Feb. 23, at the Baptist Chapel, George-street, Hull, by the Rev. J. O'Dell, John, son of the late G. Shaw, Esq., to Eliza, daughter of the late J. Joyce, Esq., all of Hull.

**SMITH-JONAS.**—Feb. 23, at the Baptist Chapel, Mirfield, by the Rev. H. S. Albrecht, John, third son of the late Mr. John Smith, drysalter, Mold Green, Huddersfield, to Louisa, second daughter of Mr. Henry Walker Jonas, of Field House, Mirfield.

#### DEATHS.

**READ.**—Feb. 2, at Wootton, Isle of Wight, aged eighty, Robert Read, captain's cook, of the Dreadnaught, in the battle of Trafalgar, under the immortal Nelson. Another of the hero's veterans.

**COBDEN.**—Feb. 11, at Brighton Cottage, Blackheath-road, Henry Fleming Cobden, aged nineteen.

**SATCHELL.**—Feb. 20, at Tottenham, in the forty-seventh year of his age, Mr. Timothy Satchell, of Wormley House, Herts, and Finchurch-street, London, by accident on the Eastern Counties Railway, during his journey to London, universally respected and most deeply lamented.

**BLESSLEY.**—Feb. 20, the Rev. Robert Blessley, Independent minister, Folkestone, Kent, aged sixty-two.

**WHYTE.**—Feb. 20, at 8, Alfred-villas, Albert-road, East, the Rev. Thomas Whyte, minister of the Dalston Presbyterian Church.

**LEWIS.**—Feb. 20, of diphtheria, at Hamlin, in her seventh year, Elizabeth, and on the 25th, in her second year, Margaretta, the only daughters of the Rev. Evan Lewis, Brynberian, Pembrokeshire.

**ROSS.**—Feb. 21, at Morningside, Edinburgh, the Rev. Forbes H. B. Ross, some time minister of the United Presbyterian congregation, Sanquhar.

**HOLMES.**—Feb. 24, at his residence, 21, Danvers-street, Paulton-square, in the eighty-second year of his age, James Holmes, Esq., miniature painter to his Majesty George IV.

**NASH.**—Feb. 24, at Walcot-place, Lambeth, in the full enjoyment of that faith and hope of the Gospel which distinguished him through life, James Randall Nash, Esq., in the sixty-ninth year of his age.

**BLOMFELD.**—In the wreck of the Northern, off Cape Mendocino, North America, Francis Blomfield, Esq., aged thirty-two, son of the late C. J. Blomfield, D.D., Lord Bishop of London.

**GEORGE.**—Feb. 26, at 5, Clarendon-terrace, Camberwell New-road, S., after a few days' severe illness, Mr. Jonathan George, aged twenty-nine, the eldest son of the Rev. J. George, of Camberwell.

### Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.

CITY, Tuesday Evening.

The Stock Market has been unsteady during the week. On Friday there was a fall in Consols in consequence of the statement of the Channel fleet having sailed for the Tagus, the inference being that the movement may have been caused by a necessity for having a force within easy summons of Morocco. On Saturday the large majority in favour of the Budget caused a rise of  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., but a relapse soon took place, the idea of a dispute with Spain having some effect. Consols closed with heaviness at a decline of  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. from the previous day's

quotations. Yesterday the funds experienced a further decline of  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., owing chiefly to the character of the telegraphic intelligence from the Continent, which each day reports some fresh impediment to the settlement of the Italian question. To-day the tendency of values is more satisfactory, the late decline having induced buyers to come forward. The advices from the Continent in reference to the Italian question, however, still influence quotations. Consols are 94 $\frac{1}{2}$  94 $\frac{1}{2}$  for Money, and 94 $\frac{1}{2}$  94 $\frac{1}{2}$  for the Account. The New Threes and Reduced are 95 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Exchequer Bills, 23s. to 26s. prem. India Loan, 104 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; ditto 5 per Cent. Enfacad Paper, 98 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; and ditto 5 $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., 104. Bank Stock is 220 $\frac{1}{2}$  231.

The demand for money continues moderate, and the rates of discount remain without the slightest change of importance.

It is understood that negotiations have been attempted with a view to the issue of a new Turkish Six per Cent. Loan of 3,000,000*l.* The price spoken of is about 60. As special security, the customs revenues of Smyrna and Salonica would, it is said, be hypothecated.

In the Foreign Stock Market business continues moderately active, and prices are firm.

The Ocean Marine Insurance Company's Shares are 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  3 prem. The Universal,  $\frac{1}{2}$   $\frac{1}{2}$  prem. The London and Provincial,  $\frac{1}{2}$   $\frac{1}{2}$  prem. The Buenos Ayres Railway Company,  $\frac{1}{2}$   $\frac{1}{2}$  prem.; and Canada Loan, 2 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  prem.

A moderate amount of business has been transacted in the Railway Share Market, and prices have varied to the extent of about  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. Caledonians declined to 92 $\frac{1}{2}$  92 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee to 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ . London and Blackwall to 69 and 69 $\frac{1}{2}$ . South Western to 92 and 92 $\frac{1}{2}$ . North British to 61 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; and North Eastern, Berwick, to 92 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Great Westerns have improved to 70 $\frac{1}{2}$  70 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Lancashire and Yorkshire to 101 $\frac{1}{2}$  101 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Midland to 109 $\frac{1}{2}$  109 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; and South Easterns to 89 and 89 $\frac{1}{2}$ . In the Foreign Market no business has been recorded, prices remaining nominally unaltered. The Colonial Lines show little variation. East Indian realise 101 to 101 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Grand Trunk of Canada have advanced to 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; and Great Indian Peninsula are 99 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

Joint Stock Bank and Miscellaneous Shares are at steady rates.

The Board of Trade returns for the first month of the present year have been issued. Compared with January, 1859, they show a falling off of 226,926*l.*, or about 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., in the declared value of our exportations, which is almost exactly accounted for by a reduction of 200,888*l.* under the head of telegraphic wire and apparatus, the operations of the India telegraph system having at this time last year caused a large shipment. Over January, 1858, there is an increase of 2,144,897*l.*, or 30 per cent. The variations in the several items have been slight, but the exports of cotton goods show a reduction, while in those of linen and woollen yarns there has been an increase.

**THE STRAW PAPER.**—All our printing and writing papers, with the exception of coarser qualities of printing, for which cotton and other waste is sometimes used, have hitherto been made from old rags. A plan was proposed some years since for the manufacture of paper from straw, but the article produced was extremely brittle. A large quantity of packing papers was made, but the reason stated prevented their general employment. A firm in town—Messrs. Parkins and Gatto, of Oxford-street—have lately introduced a paper made from straw for writing purposes. It is now in general use also at colleges, schools, and educational institutions. It has a firm, smooth surface, which makes it pleasant to write upon either with a steel or quill pen, and the paper being well sized with the vegetable size of the straw from which it is made, the ink does not sink into it. For this latter reason also the straw paper is suitable for any climate, as neither damp nor heat affect it. The greatest recommendation is its extreme cheapness, being nearly half the price of the ordinary writing papers.

Mr. J. W. Benson, of 33 and 34, Ludgate-hill, has just published a new illustrated pamphlet on watches (free by post for tw. stamps). It should be read by all who are about buying a watch, as it contains prices and important information as to what watch to buy! where to buy it! and how to use it!

**CURIOUS FACTS.**—Erasmus Wilson, in his valuable little work, "Healthy Skin," states that—"Dr. Bruley, a physician of Fontainebleau, communicated the following case to the Academy of Medicine in Paris, of 1798. A woman sixty-six years of age, afflicted with consumption, had fair hair, transparent as glass; four days before her death her hair became jet black. On examining the roots of the hair, Dr. Bruley found the bulbs (containing the roots of the hair) distended to an immense size, and gorged with a black pigment; while the roots of those of the fair hairs which yet remained were pale and shrivelled. I am little disposed to speculate on the modus operandi of this change of the colour of the hair, but am content for the present to give a fitting place to the fact as it stands. The phenomena may be the result of electrical action." This deficient electrical action is renewed by Herring's Magnetic Brushes, restoring the colour to the hair, and giving immediate and permanent relief in the severest cases of tic-doloureux, nervous headache, rheumatism, and stiff joints. Sold by chemists and perfumers of repute. The public are cautioned against imitations.

**ADVERTISEMENTS.**—HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—WINTER AILMENTS.—Each season of the year has its peculiar diseases; but in our winters the sick-list much increases. Bronchitis, diphtheria, mumps, liver complaints, and dyspepsia, or disordered stomach, generally prevail at this period. The most philosophical and successful mode of promoting the cure of this calamitous catalogue of sufferings is to purify the blood: with its purification all disorders depart. This desirable result can, and will be, readily and effectually accomplished by a judicious course of Holloway's estimable Pills; which act by directly expelling all impurities. These Pills wonderfully assist digestion, and promote natural activity on kidneys, liver, lungs, and heart, whereby they strengthen the nerves, and confer energy, power, and health on the entire frame.

"The high repute which Mr. Benson has obtained for the qualities of his manufacture stands second to none."—Morning Advertiser. Benson's Lady's Gold Watch, at 5 to 30 guineas.—"Exquisite artistic feeling in ornamentation, and perfection of mechanism in structure."—Morning Post. Benson's Gentleman's Gold Watch, at 6 to 50 guineas.—"All that can be desired in finish, taste, and design."—Globe. Benson's Silver Lever Watches, at 4 to 20 guineas.—"Leave nothing to be desired but the money to buy them with."—Standard. Benson's

Silver Horizontal Watch, at 2 to 8 guineas.—"A good watch without paying an exorbitant price."—Daily Telegraph. Each watch warranted, and sent free to any part of England, Scotland, Ireland, or Wales, on receipt of a remittance addressed to James W. Benson, at the manufactory, 33 and 34, Ludgate-hill, London. Established 1749.

### The Gazette.

#### BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From Friday's Gazette.)

An Account pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th of Vic., cap. 32, for the week ending on Wednesday, Feb. 22, 1860.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.	
Notes issued ....	£28,928,190
Government Debt .....	£11,015,100
Other Securities .....	3,449,000
Gold Bullion .....	14,453,190
Silver Bullion .....	—
£28,928,190	£28,928,190

BANKING DEPARTMENT.	
Proprietors' Capital .....	£14,553,000
Reserve .....	3,445,062
Public Deposits .....	7,277,548
Other Deposits .....	14,191,528
Seven Day and other Bills .....	707,475
£40,174,613	£40,174,613

Feb. 23, 1860. M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

#### Friday, February 24, 1860.

**BANKRUPTS.**  
READ, G., Portsmouth, cattle dealer, March 9, April 13.  
CHARLTON, C. H., Garden-court, Temple, solicitor and scrivener, March 2, April 13.  
COHN, J. H., Riches-court, Lime-street, general merchant, March 7, April 4.  
GUMMOE, J. J., St. Austell, auctioneer, March 9 and 28.  
STEPHENS, H., Exeter, innkeeper, March 9 and 28.  
MATISON, S., Liverpool, butcher, March 6, April 2.  
WALL, J., and BUXTON, J., Manchester, grocers, March 6, April 3.

#### Tuesday, February 28, 1860.

**BANKRUPTS.**  
CAHN, D., Leadenhall-street, merchant, March 9, April 13.  
CLARK, T., Bradford, paper merchant, March 22, April 20.  
SLATER, J., Small Heath, near Birmingham, retail brewer, March 15, April 5.  
HEED, J., Liverpool, corn merchant, March 15, April 2.  
BRIGNALL, J., Manchester, dyer, March 15 and 29.  
NEWSTEAD, E., Bedford-street, Bedford-row, licensed victualler, March 14, April 11.  
CRANE, J. A., King-street, Cheapside, merchant, March 13, April 17.  
CLEMERSON, H., Loughborough, Leicestershire, ironmonger, March 13, April 3.  
MULLET, W., Brookland, Kent, grocer, March 9, April 13.  
RODGERS, J., North Shields, draper, March 7 and 30.  
LANE, J., Kingland-place, Kingland-road, share-broker, March 13, April 17.  
MINTON, J., New Bond-street, manufacturer of materials for wax flowers, March 10, April 16.

### Markets.

#### CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON, Monday, Feb. 27.

The foreign supplies last week consisted only of 2,100 quarters of barley from Odessa, 148 quarters of tares from Hamburg, 1,348 barrels of flour from New York, and 350 sacks of flour from France. We have had unusually short supplies of every description of grain in the past week, but much inactivity still prevails in the trade. Fine dry samples of English wheat realised the full prices of Monday last this morning, but damp inferior samples difficult to quit. The sale of foreign was in retail, and without change in value. Norfolk flour held at 31s, but little business doing. Grinding barley ready sale and the turn dealer, but malting unaltered. Beans and peas saleable, at full prices. We were without arrivals of foreign oats, and those of home-growth very moderate. Dealers bought cautiously, but prices were rather more in favour of sellers. Linseed and cakes quite as dear. Tares dull and rather cheaper. The demand for cloverseed is still very limited, and red seed offering upon lower terms.

BRITISH.		FOREIGN.	
Wheat	s. s.	Wheat	s. s.
Essex and Kent, Red 34 to 46		Dantzic .....	43 to 56
Ditto White .....	36 52	Konigsberg, Red .....	46 52
Lincoln, Norfolk, and		Pomeranian, Red .....	46 52
Yorkshire Red .....	—	Rostock .....	46 52
Scotch .....	—	Danish and Holstein .....	44 46
Rye .....	32 34	East Friesland .....	42 44
Barley, malted .....	40 45	Petersburg .....	42 46
Distilling .....	28 32	Riga and Archangel .....	—
Malt (pale) .....	64 68	Polish Odessa .....	42 44
Beans, mazagan .....	32 40	Mariupoli .....	44 48
Ticks .....	—	Taganrog .....	—
Harrow .....	—	Egyptian .....	34 36
Pigeon .....	—	American (U.S.) .....	46 50
Peas, White .....	40 42	Barley, Pomeranian .....	28 41
Grey .....	38 40	Konigsberg .....	—
Maple .....	38 40	Danish .....	28 34
Boilers .....	—	East Friesland .....	24 26
Tares (English new) .....	44 64	Egyptian .....	24 26
Foreign .....	—	Odessa .....	24 26
Oats (English new) .....	23 26	Beans—	
Flour, town made, per		Horse .....	34 38
Sack of 280 lbs .....	42 43	Pigeon .....	38 40
Linseed, English .....	—	Egyptian .....	34 36
Baltic .....	50 53	Peas, White .....	40 43
Black Sea .....	50 53	Oats—	
Hempseed .....	30 34	Dutch .....	18 19
Canaryseed .....	50 54	Jahde .....	18 19
Cloverseed, per cwt. of		Danish .....	16 17
112 lbs. English .....	42 90	Danish, Yellow feed 19 21	
German .....	—	Swedish .....	21 24
French .....	—	Petersburg .....	20 21
American .....	—	Flour, per bar. of 190 lbs.—	
Linseed Cakes, 120 lbs to 130 lbs		New York .....	23 23
Rape Cakes, 40 lbs to 50 lbs per ton		Spanish, per sack ..	—
Rapeseed, 250 lbs to 260 lbs per last		Carrawayseed, per cwt. 30 35	

**BREAD.**—The prices of wheaten bread, in the metropolis, are from 7d to 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d; household ditto, 5d to 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

#### BUTCHERS' MEAT, ISLINGTON, Monday, Feb. 27.

The total imports of foreign stock into London last week amounted to 1,921 head. There were on offer 200 oxen from Spain, in fair condition; but the show of Dutch and German stock was limited, yet sales progressed slowly, at barely stationary prices. The arrivals of beasts fresh up from our own grazing districts were limited, and, for the most part, in very middling condition. For most breeds, the demand ruled steady, though not to say brisk, at prices equal to Monday last. The best Scots and crosses realised 4s 8d to 4s 10d per cwt. From Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Cambridgeshire, we received 1,500 Scots, shorthorns, and crosses; from other parts of England, 500 of various kinds; from Scotland, 223 Scots and crosses; and from Ireland, 100 oxen and heifers. The supply of sheep was somewhat on the increase. The mutton trade was inactive; nevertheless, no change took place in prices. Prime Downs sold at quite 5s 8d per cwt. About 400 lambs were on offer, 90 being from the Isle of Wight, and the trade was heavy, at from 5s 6d to 6s 8d per cwt. Calves sold steadily,



and prices varied from 5s to 5s 8d per 8lbs, being a slight advance on Thursday's currency. The pork trade was heavy, at last week's prices. In order to protect the shorn sheep from the inclemency of the weather, we may observe that about 400 of them came to hand dressed in flannel jackets.

Per 8lbs. to sink the Offal.

s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.
Inf. coarse beasts .3 4 to 3 6	Pr. coarse woolled 5 0 to 5 4
Second quality .3 8 4 2	Prime Southdown 5 6 5 8
Prime large oxen .4 4 4 8	Lge. coarse calves 5 0 5 4
Prime Soots, &c. .4 8 4 10	Prime small .5 6 5 8
Coarse inf. sheep .3 8 4 2	Large hogs .3 6 3 10
Second quality .4 4 4 10	Neatam. porkers .4 2 4 10

Lambs 5s 6d to 6s 8d.

Suckling calves, 19s to 22s. Quarter-oldstore pigs, 24s to 30s each.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, Feb. 27.  
Our markets continue to be fairly supplied with each kind of meat. The trade, however, is tolerably active, as follows:—

Per 8lbs by the carcass.

s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.
Inf. beef .2 6 to 2 10	Small pork .4 4 to 5 0
Middling ditto .3 0 3 4	Inf. mutton .3 2 3 6
Prime large do. .3 6 4 0	Middling ditto .3 8 4 2
Do. small do. .4 2 4 4	Prime ditto .4 4 4 6
Large pork .3 6 4 2	Veal .4 4 5 0

Lamb, 6s 0d to 6s 8d.

POTATOES, BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, Monday, Feb. 27.  
—Coastwise and by railway, the arrivals of potatoes since Monday last have been on a very moderate scale. The trade generally is firm.

PRODUCE MARKET, MINCHING-LANE, Feb. 28.  
TEA.—The market remains very inactive, and prices are unaltered.

SUGAR.—There has been only a limited inquiry in the private market, and but few public sales have taken place, late rates being in most instances current.

COFFEE.—The demand for Plantation Ceylon has been steady, and prices have slightly improved. The stocks on hand, compared with those of the same period of last year, show a falling off of about 400 tons.

RICE.—There has been a rather active inquiry for the better qualities, and values have tended upwards.

SALTPEPER.—No dealings of importance have been recorded, and prices remain unaltered.

PROVISIONS, Monday, Feb. 27.—The arrivals last week from Ireland were 651 firkins of butter, and 2,065 bales of bacon, and from foreign ports 12,099 casks of butter, and 445 bales and 369 boxes of bacon. In the Irish butter market holders have reduced prices from the highest, 6s to 8s per cwt to bring on a demand, but as yet the sale is very slow; if, however, Irish is at all wanted, the small stock on hand, now only 7,000 firkins, will be scarcely sufficient to carry us on to the new season. Foreign met a fair sale. In the bacon market there was more business transacted last week, and sales made of prime Waterford at 60s to 61s on board, and in landed parcels 56s to 62s, according to quality, &c.

COVENT GARDEN, Saturday, Feb. 25.—Supplies of most things have been tolerably well kept up, and trade is somewhat brisker than it has been. Pine-apples and grapes still maintain former prices. Some good apples and pears, though dear, may be had. Oranges are both plentiful and cheap. Good cobs are realising from 1s to 1s 6d per lb. Chestnuts are very plentiful. Asparagus, rhubarb, sea-kale, cabbages, carrots, parsnips, and leeks, are sufficient for the demand. Parsley has been very scarce and dear, but it is now somewhat cheaper. Cornish brocoli, in the shape of fine heads, fetches from 3s to 4s per dozen. Green peas of foreign growth have just made their appearance. Best samples of potatoes realise 4s 6d per bushel. Mushrooms can be had in small quantities. Cucumbers are dear. Cut flowers chiefly consist of Orchids, Gardenias, Violets, Mignonette, Camellias, Azaleas, Heaths, and Roses.

COALS, Monday, Feb. 27.—A heavy market, at the rates of last day. Hutton's, 19s; Haswell, 19s; Lambton's, 18s; South Hutton's, 18s 9d; Braddell's Hutton's, 18s; Windon's Hartlepool, 18s 3d; Hartley's, 14s 3d; Tanfield, 16s 6d; Belmont, 16s 6d. Fresh arrivals, 16; left from last day, 29—Total, 45.

HOPS, Monday, Feb. 27.—Our market continues affected by the proposed change in the duties, and the demand, which had been previously limited, has completely stopped. Prices remain nominally the same. The imports of foreign hops into London last week were 6 bales from Hamburg.

SEEDS, Monday, Feb. 27.—The trade for seeds has been very quiet during the past week, with little business passing, and values were without change. This morning there was rather more inquiry, and values were without further reduction on red seed and Trefolis, and for white an advance of 2s was obtained. Canary was without change.

WOOL, Monday, Feb. 27.—There is very little inquiry for any kind of home-grown wool; nevertheless, holders, almost generally, are firm in their demands. To effect sales, however, lower rates must be submitted. The result of the approaching sales of colonial wool, which will commence on Thursday next, is looked forward to with much interest.

TALLOW, Monday, Feb. 27.—Since our last report, only a moderate business has been transacted on our market; nevertheless, prices are well supported. P.Y.C. on the spot is selling at 60s to 60s 8d, and for delivery during the last three months, 59s per cwt. Rough fat, 3s 3d per 8lbs.

PARTICULARS.

	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.
Stock .....	Casks. 23726	Casks. 12891	Casks. 19277	Casks. 20720	Casks. 32940
Price of Yellow Candle ..	59s 0d	60s 0d	52s 9d	52s 6d	60s 0d
Delivery last Week .....	0s 0d	0s 0d	0s 0d	0s 0d	60s 3d
Ditto from the 1st of June ..	1353	397	1938	1432	1201
Arrived last Week .....	86495	89601	87987	82036	65923
Ditto from the 1st of June ..	768	1938	390	1110	694
Price of Town Tallow .....	53s 6d	61s 0d	55s 0d	54s 3d	61s 9d

### Advertisements.

**DRAPERY.—WANTED** immediately, a steady active YOUNG MAN and GOOD SALESMAN. A Discounter preferred. Apply, stating age, salary, and reference, to Joseph Allen, draper, Luton, Beds.

**TO IRONMONGERS.—JOHN WILSON,** FURNISHING and GENERAL IRONMONGER, Northampton, has a VACANCY for an ASSISTANT. Age, salary, and reference to last situation required.

**PIESSE and LUBIN'S SWEET SCENTS.**—“The kisses of a thousand flowers, Stolen from them while they sleep.” 2, NEW BOND-STREET, LONDON.

**PIANOFORTES EXTRAORDINARY** at MOORE and MOORE'S, 114, Bishopsgate-street Within. These are first-class Pianos, of rare excellence; possessing exquisite improvements recently applied, and which effect a grand, pure, and beautiful quality of tone that stands unrivalled. Prices from eighteen guineas. First-class Pianos for hire, with easy terms of purchase.

**DENMAN, INTRODUCER OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN PORT, SHERRY, &c.** Finest importations, 20s. per dozen, BOTTLES INCLUDED, an advantage greatly appreciated by the public and a constantly increasing connexion, saving the great annoyance of returning them. Two Pint Samples for Twenty-four Stamps. WINE in CASK forwarded free to any Railway Station in England.

**EXCELSIOR BRANDY.**  
Pale or Brown, 15s. per gallon, or 30s. per dozen. TERMS—CASH.  
Country Orders must contain a remittance. Crossed cheques Bank of London. Price-lists forwarded on application. JAMES L. DENMAN, 65, Fenchurch-street (corner of Railway-place), London.

**HANDSOME BRASS and IRON BED-STEADS.**—HEAL and SON'S Show Rooms contain a large assortment of Brass Bedsteads, suitable both for Home use and for Tropical Climates; handsome Iron Bedsteads with Brass mountings and elegantly japanned; Plain Iron Bedsteads for servants; every description of Wood Bedstead that is manufactured, in Mahogany, Birch, Walnut Tree woods, Polished Deal and Japanned, all fitted with Bedding and Furniture complete, as well as every description of Bed-room Furniture.

**HEAL and SON'S ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE,** containing designs and prices of 100 Bedsteads, as well as of 150 different articles of Bed-room Furniture, sent free by post.—HEAL and SON, bedstead, bedding and bed-room furniture manufacturers, 190, Tottenham-court-road, W.

**A FRIENDLY BIT OF CHIT-CHAT**  
Between Mrs. Scrubwell and Mrs. Thrifty, about HARPER TWELVETREES' SOAP POWDER.

SCRUBWELL. But do you mean to say that you have washed all that lot of clothes before breakfast this morning?  
THRIFTY. Oh, yes, it's easy enough now to get rid of all the slap-dash, steam, and dribbling slops on a washing day in good time. I can always make quick work of my washing by using “Harper Twelvetrees' Soap Powder,” and it makes the clothes beautifully clean and white, too, I assure you. I merely boil them twenty minutes, and hang them up to dry. I have never used anything equal to it, and I have tried all sorts of things in my time. In fact, one reason why I like “Harper Twelvetrees' Soap Powder,” over other Washing Powders is, because it is soft and nice for the hands, and makes such a fine nice lather. Besides, I never rub our clothes, and you know how black my Jim's shirts get at the Foundry.

Patentee:—HARPER TWELVETREES, “The Works,” Three Mills-lane, Bromley-by-Bow, London. Sold by Grocers and Druggists everywhere.

**INTERESTING TESTIMONY IN FAVOUR OF DR. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS.**

An eminent Wesleyan Minister, the Rev. W. H. Evans, in writing the biography of his father, in the “Welsh Wesleyan Magazine” for December, 1859, says:—“He had been very painfully affected by an asthmatic complaint and a troublesome cough; but by the use of Dr. Locock's Wafers these were removed, so that he enjoyed ease in his latter days, and was entirely free from the cough which so generally troubles old ministers.”—See the “Welsh Wesleyan Magazine” for December, 1859, p. 402.

DR. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS give instant relief, and a rapid cure of asthma, consumption, coughs, and all disorders of the breath and lungs.

To singers and public speakers they are invaluable for clearing and strengthening the voice. They have a most pleasant taste. Price 1s. 1jd., 2s. 9d., and 11s. per box. Sold by all Chemists.

**TEETH WITHOUT SPRINGS.**

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT. Improper mastication and the evils attendant thereon may be avoided by wearing Artificial Teeth properly constructed and of pure materials.

Messrs. GABRIEL, the old-established Dentists' Treatise on the Loss and best means of Restoring the Teeth, explains their system of supplying Artificial Masticators with Vulcanised Gum-coloured India-rubber as a base; no metal whatsoever is used—springs and wires are entirely dispensed with, while a greatly increased amount of suction is obtained, together with the best materials and first-class workmanship, at less than half the ordinary cost.

“Gabriel's Treatise is of importance to all requiring the dentist's aid, and emanating from such a source, it may be confidently relied on.”—United Service Gazette.

“Thousands requiring artificial teeth are deterred from consulting a dentist, fearing the anticipated cost, or dread of failure—to all such we say peruse ‘Gabriel's Treatise.’”—Civil Service Gazette.

Published by Messrs. Gabriel (gratis on application, or sent on receipt of three postage stamps), at their Establishments—33 and 34, Ludgate-hill, and 110, Regent-street, London (observe name and numbers particularly); and 134, Duke-street, Liverpool.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT. NEWLY-INVENTED APPLICATION OF PREPARED INDIA-RUBBER in the construction of Artificial Teeth, Gums, and Palates.

MR. EPHRAIM MOSELY, SURGEON-DENTIST, 9 LOWER GROSVENOR-STREET, GROSVENOR-SQUARE, SOLE INVENTOR AND PATENTEE.

A new, original, and invaluable invention, consisting in the adaptation, with the most absolute perfection and success, of CHEMICALLY-PREPARED INDIA-RUBBER,

in lieu of the gold or bone frame. The extraordinary results of this application may be briefly noted in a few of their most prominent features:—

All sharp edges are avoided; no spring wires, or fastenings are required; a greatly-increased freedom of suction is supplied; a natural elasticity hitherto wholly unattainable; and a fit, perfected with the most unerring accuracy, are secured, while, from the softness and flexibility of the agents employed, the greatest support is given to the adjoining teeth when loose or rendered tender by the absorption of the gums.

The acids of the mouth exert no agency on the chemically-prepared India-rubber, and, as it is a non-conductor, fluids of any temperature may be retained in the mouth, all unpleasantness of smell and taste being at the same time wholly provided against by the peculiar nature of its preparation.

Teeth filled with gold, and Mr. Ephraim Mosely's Enamel Cement, the only stopping that will not become discoloured, particularly recommended for front teeth.

9, GROSVENOR-STREET (W.), LONDON; 14, GAY-STREET, BATH; and 10, ELDON-SQUARE, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

**AN ACT OF CHARITY.**—A Gentleman having been cured of nervous debility, lassitude, indigestion, dislike to society, impediments to marriage, in a short time, after years of mental anguish and misery, will forward free to any address the means by which he was perfectly restored to health on receipt of a stamped directed envelope.

Address, Thomas Howard, Esq., Clive House, near Birmingham.

**HAIR DESTROYER** for removing superfluous hair on the face, neck, and arms. This great disfigurement of female beauty is effectually removed by this article, which is easily applied, and certain in effect. In Boxes, with directions for use, 3s. 6d. each. Sent free to any railway station, and may be had of Perfumers and Chemists, and of the proprietor, W. Gillingwater, 148, Holborn-bars, and 90, Goswell-road.

**BALDNESS PREVENTED.—GILLINGWATER'S QUININE POMADE** prepared with cantharides restores the hair in all cases of sudden baldness, or bald patches where no visible signs of roots exist, and prevents the hair falling out. In bottles 3s. 6d. and 5s. 6d. each. May be had of all Chemists and Perfumers, and of the proprietor, W. Gillingwater, 148, Holborn-bars, and 90, Goswell-road. Sent free to any railway station.

**HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE!** GILLINGWATER'S ATRAPILATORY is the best Hair Dye in England. Grey, red, or rusty hair dyed instantly a beautiful and natural brown or black without the least injury to hair or skin, and the ill effects of bad dyes remedied. Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers of repute, and by the proprietor, W. Gillingwater, 148, Holborn-bars, and 90, Goswell-road. Sent free to any railway station in the kingdom in cases, 3s. 6d., 5s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. each.

**GREY HAIR RESTORED to its ORIGINAL COLOUR.**—Neuralgia, Nervous Headache, and Rheumatism, cured by F. M. HERRING'S PATENT MAGNETIC COMBS, HAIR and FLESH BRUSHES. They require no preparation, are always ready for use, and cannot get out of order. Brushes 10s. and 15s.; Combs, from 2s. 6d. to 30s. GREY HAIR and BALDNESS PREVENTED by F. M. Herring's Patent PREVENTIVE BRUSH, price 4s. and 6s.—Offices: 32, Basinghall-street, London, where may be had gratis, or post free for four stamps, the Illustrated Pamphlet, “Why Hair becomes Grey, and the Remedy.” Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers of repute.

**PRIZE MEDAL LIQUID HAIR DYE.** ONLY ONE APPLICATION.

Instantaneous, Indelible, Harmless, and Scentless. In cases, post free, 3s. 3d. and 6s., direct from E. F. LANGDALE'S LABORATORY, 72, Hatton-garden, London, E.C.

“Mr. Langdale's preparations are, to our mind, the most extraordinary productions of modern chemistry.”—Illustrated London News, July 19, 1851.

A long and interesting report on the Products of E. F. Langdale's Laboratory, by a Special Scientific Commission from the Editor of the “Lancet” will be found in that journal of Saturday, January 10th, 1857. A Copy will be forwarded for two stamps.

AGENTS WANTED.

**KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.**

Statistics show that 50,000 persons annually fall victims to Pulmonary Disorders, including Consumption, Diseases of the Chest, and the Respiratory Organs. These diseases—so reproachful to the English climate—may not always be traceable to constitutional or hereditary causes, but more frequently arise from neglecting the necessary remedies on the first symptoms of Cold, Cough, or Sore Throat. Prevention is at all times better than cure; be, therefore, prepared during the wet and wintry season with a supply of KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES, which possess the virtue of averting, as well as of curing, a Cough or Cold; they are good alike for the Young or for the Aged; they soothe Bronchial Irritation; and, for improving the voice, the Preacher, Statesman, Singer, and Actor, have long patronised them.

**IMPORTANT TESTIMONIAL TO THE EFFICACY OF KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES IN RELIEVING PULMONARY AFFECTIONS.**

“Dawlish, January 14, 1858.

“Sir,—The very excellent properties of your Lozenges induce me to trouble you with another testimonial on their behalf. All I can say is, that I have been more or less Consumptive for upwards of three years, and have tried a great number of lozenges to abate the cough, but from none I have found such relief as from yours; even one of them will check the most violent attack. They are invaluable, and I strongly recommend them to persons suffering from a Cough or Cold on the Chest. Pray make any use of this you please, if worth your while.

“I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

“ABRAHAM TURNER.

“To Mr. Keating.”  
Prepared and sold in Boxes, 1s. 1jd., and Tins, 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. each, by THOMAS KEATING, Chemist, &c., 79, St. Paul's-churchyard, London. Retail by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Vendors in the World.

N.B.—To prevent spurious imitations, please to observe that the words “KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES” are engraved on the Government Stamp of each Box, without which none are genuine.

**LIVER COMPLAINTS, BILE, and INDIGESTION CURED WITHOUT MERCURY.**

There are only TWO MEDICINES KNOWN which really act upon the Liver; one is Mercury in the form of Blue Pill or Calomel; the other is Dandelion. But if the Public knew the thousands of people whose constitutions have been broken down by Mercury, Calomel, or Blue Pill, they would be persuaded to take no other Aperient than

DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS,

which act gently and very ethereally upon the liver, liberate bile, disperse wind, and strengthen the whole frame. They are prepared from the Prescription of a Physician of seventy years standing, and are not like a Quack Medicine by unskilful men. There is no fear of cold as with all other Bileous Pills. They are the best remedy for bile, indigestion, and torpid liver, wind, costiveness, piles, sickness, fainting, distension of the stomach, furred tongue, unpleasant taste of mouth, noise and giddiness in the head, fluttering of the heart, and nervous debility.

Sold in boxes at 1s. 1jd., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d., for Dr. King, at 10, Hungerford-street, London.

Agents—Barclay, 96, Farringdon-street; Edwards, 67, St. Paul's-churchyard; Butler, 4, St. Paul's-churchyard; Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Hamway, Oxford-street; and all Medicine Vendors.

**GOUT and RHEUMATISM.**—The excruciating pain of gout or rheumatism relieved in two hours, and cured in a few days, by BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS. They require neither attention nor confinement, and are certain to prevent the disease attacking any vital part. Sold by all medicine vendors. Observe “Thomas Froust, 229, Strand, London,” on the Government stamp. Price 1s. 1jd. and 2s. 9d. per box.

**FRICHARD'S AROMATIC STEEL PILLS.**—An acknowledged Specific for Nervous and General Debility.—Of all the medicines wherewith the Materia Medica abounds, none is so extensively useful and possessed of so many valuable properties as steel. The effects of this metal, when combined with proper auxiliaries, are truly wonderful, diffusing its invigorating powers to the whole habit, communicating a restorative action to every portion of the system, and being absorbed by the blood, and forming one of its constituents by intimate union, and circulating through its vessels, no part of the body can escape its beneficial influence.

Prepared by W. Frichard, Apothecary, 63, Charing-cross. In boxes, 1s. 1jd., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. Sent free by post. To be had through all medicine vendors.



**CLOSED UPPEERS.**—Price List (free by post) on application to M. H. DEED, West Central Leather and Shoe Mercery Warehouse, 41 and 42, High-street, St. Giles's, London, W.C.

**ALLNUTT'S FRUIT LOZENGES,** for COUGHS, COLDS, SORE THROATS, HOARSENESS, &c., prepared solely from the Black Currant.

Be careful to ask for "Allnutt's Fruit Lozenges," prepared only by the Proprietor, FREDERICK ALLNUTT (late Allnutt and Son) 12, Chapel-row, Port-au.

Aged Persons, Public Speakers, and Singers find them peculiarly beneficial.

Sold in boxes at 1s. 1d. each, and in larger boxes (one containing three) at 2s. 6d. each, by one or more Patent Medicine Vendors in each town in the United Kingdom. Where also may be had, prepared by the above.

**AROMATIC FUMIGATING OR PASTILE PAPER.** This Article, from the certainty of its smouldering, and its great fragrance, is invaluable in overcoming the unpleasant smell of the sick room, or any disagreeable effluvia, from whatever cause arising. It is found of great service on a sea voyage, also in hot climates.

Sold in Packets, 6d. each.

A Packet forwarded free by post on receipt of six stamps.

**DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORO-DYNE.** Extraordinary cures. Consumption, Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Diphtheria, Nervous Headaches, Dysentery, &c. Thousands of Medical men prescribe it daily. Testimonials from eminent physicians forwarded. Sole Manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, Operative Chemist to H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. May be had of all Chemists; sold in bottles, 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d. each, carriage free on receipt of stamps or Post-office Order. See "Lancet" and "Medical Times" reports.—See sickness instantly arrested.

**KEATING'S PALE NEWFOUNDLAND COD LIVER OIL,** perfectly pure, nearly tasteless, and free from adulteration of any kind, having been analysed, reported on, and recommended by Professors Taylor and Thomson of Guy's and St. Thomas's Hospitals, who, in the words of the late Dr. Pereira, say, that "The finest oil is that most devoid of colour, odour, and flavour"—characters this will be found to possess in a high degree.

Half-pint, 1s. 6d.; Pint, 2s. 6d.; Quart, 4s. 6d.; and Five-pint Bottles, 10s. 6d.—Imperial measure.  
79, St. Paul's-churchyard, London.

**A BRITISH REMEDY FOR A BRITISH MALADY.**  
**DR. TWEEDALE'S HOP PILLS** (containing the quintessence of the finest hops) have proved to be the greatest discovery of the age, as a perfect annihilator of the monster indigestion—

That torment of our brightest days,  
And horror of our nights.  
Their action on the human system is gradually and mildly to expel from it all undigested accumulations and impurities; and then, when taken freely, so to saturate it with the antiseptic and tonic properties peculiar to the hop plant as to astonish the patient by his immunity from his old enemy.

These pills are supplied to the public (through agents only) by the Proprietor, Mr. F. A. RICHARDSON, Long Ditton, Surrey, in boxes at 1s. 1d. and 2s. 9d. each; and may be had of all Dealers in Patent Medicines. London Agents: Messrs. F. Newbery and Sons, 45, St. Paul's Churchyard; and Mr. J. Hanger, 150, Oxford-street.

**FRAMPTON'S PILL OF HEALTH**  
Price 1s. 1d. and 2s. 9d. per box.

This excellent family medicine is the most effective remedy for indigestion, bilious and liver complaints, sick headache, loss of appetite, drowsiness, giddiness, spasms, and all disorders of the stomach and bowels; and for elderly people, or where an occasional aperient is required, nothing can be better adapted.

For FEMALES these pills are truly excellent, removing all obstructions, the distressing headache so very prevalent with the sex, depression of spirits, dulness of sight, nervous affections, blotches, pimples, and sallowness of the skin, and give a healthy, juvenile bloom to the complexion.

Sold by all medicine vendors. Observe "Thomas Prout, 229, Strand, London," on the Government stamp.

#### RUPTURES.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

**WHITE'S MOC-MAIN PATENT LEVER TRUSS,** requiring no steel spring round the body, is recommended for the following peculiarities and advantages:—1st. Facility of application; 2nd. Perfect freedom from liability to chafe or excoriate; 3rd. It may be worn with equal comfort in any position of the body, by night or day; 4th. It admits of every kind of exercise without the slightest inconvenience to the wearer, and is perfectly concealed from observation.

"We do not hesitate to give to this invention our unqualified approbation; and we strenuously advise the use of it to all those who stand in need of that protection, which they cannot so fully, nor with the same comfort, obtain from any other apparatus or truss as from that which we have the highest satisfaction in thus recommending."—Church and State Gazette.

Recommended by the following eminent Surgeons:—William Ferguson, Esq., F.R.S., Professor of Surgery in King's College, Surgeon to King's College Hospital, &c.; C. O. Guthrie, Esq., Surgeon to the Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital; W. Bowman, Esq., F.R.S., Assistant-Surgeon to King's College Hospital; T. Callaway, Esq., Senior Assistant-Surgeon to Guy's Hospital; W. Coulson, Esq., F.R.S., Surgeon to the Magdalen Hospital; T. Blizard Curling, Esq., F.R.S., Surgeon to the London Hospital; W. J. Fisher, Esq., Surgeon-in-Chief to the Metropolitan Police Force; Aston Key, Esq., Surgeon to Prince Albert; Robert Liston, Esq., F.R.S.; James Luke, Esq., Surgeon to the London Truss Society; Erasmus Wilson, Esq., F.R.S.; and many others.

A Descriptive Circular may be had by post, and the Truss (which cannot fail to fit) can be forwarded by post, on sending the circumference of the body, two inches below the hips, to the Manufacturer.

Mr. WHITE, 225, PICCADILLY, LONDON.

Price of a Single Truss, 10s., 21s., 25s. 6d., and 31s. 6d. Postage, 1s.

Price of a Double Truss, 31s. 6d., 42s., and 52s. 8d. Postage, 1s. 6d.

Price of an Umbilical Truss, 42s. and 52s. Postage, s. 10d.

Post-office Orders to be made payable to John White, Post Office, Piccadilly.

**ELASTIC STOCKINGS, KNEE-CAPS &c.**

The material of which these are made is recommended by the faculty as being peculiarly elastic and compressible, and the best invention for giving efficient and permanent support in all cases of WEAKNESS, and swelling of the LEGS, VARI COSE VEINS, SPRAINS, &c. It is porous, light in texture and inexpensive, and is drawn on like an ordinary stocking.

Price from 7s. 6d. to 10s. each. Postage 6d.

John White, Manufacturer 225, Piccadilly, London

**KEARSLEY'S Original WIDOW WELCH'S**

**FEMALE PILLS** are strongly recommended as a safe and valuable medicine in effectually removing obstructions, and relieving all other inconveniences to which the female frame is liable, especially those which arise from want of exercise and general debility of the system; they create an appetite, correct indigestion, remove giddiness and nervous headache, pains in the stomach, shortness of breath, and palpitation of the heart. Sold by J. SANGER, 150, Oxford-street, London, price 2s. 6d., or by post for Thirty-six Stamps; and all Medicine Vendors.

**PARKER and COMPANY,** Tea-Dealers and Grocers, supply the BEST TEAS, COFFEES, SUGARS, FRUITS, and SPICES, at Wholesale Prices to Families, and deliver all Goods carriage paid. The Almanack for 1860 and Price Current now Ready, to be had Gratis on application (free by post) to

**PARKER and COMPANY, 185, HIGH-STREET, BOROUGH, LONDON.**

**THE BEST and CHEAPEST TEAS and COFFEES in ENGLAND** are at all times to be OBTAINED OF PHILLIPS and COMPANY, Tea Merchants, 8, KING WILLIAM-STREET, CITY, LONDON, E.C.

Good strong useful Congou Tea . . . . .	2s. 6d., 2s. 8d., 2s. 10d., 3s., 3s. 2d., and 3s. 4d.
Rich Souchong Tea . . . . .	3s. 6d., 3s. 8d., 3s. 10d., and 4s.
Pure Coffees . . . . .	1s. 0d., 1s. 2d., 1s. 3d., 1s. 4d., 1s. 6d., and 1s. 8d.

A Price Current Free. Sugars at Market Prices.

PHILLIPS and CO. send ALL GOODS CARRIAGE FREE, by their own Vans, within Eight Miles of No. 8, King William-street, City; and send Teas, Coffees, and Spices, Carriage Free to any Railway Station or Market Town in England, if to the value of 40s. or upwards.

#### IMPORTANT NOTICE.

**WEBSTER BROTHERS, TEA MERCHANTS, 39, MOORGATE-STREET, CITY, LONDON,** are now supplying their Celebrated GOOD and PURE TEAS, Carriage Free to any Railway Station in England. By this liberal arrangement, Consumers and Purchasers of Teas, Coffees, and Spices, residing any Distance from the Metropolis, will be enabled to obtain Superior Articles to any hitherto sent direct from London.

\* A Price Current sent Post Free on Application.

**THOMAS CLAY and COMPANY, 4, KING-STREET, COVENT-GARDEN, W.C.,** (Four Doors from the Market,) **SURGICAL MACHINISTS, AND MANUFACTURERS OF TRUSSES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, UMBILICAL HERNIA, &c., &c.**

An Elastic Monthly Suspensory Bandage, solely invented for the convenience and comfort of Ladies, 3s. 6d.—Ladies' Surgical Stays, Belts, Monitors, Dumb Bells, &c.—Spinal Apparatus, Leg Instruments, &c.—Elastic Stockings, to lace or draw on, 6s., 7s. 6d., 10s. 6d., and upwards.—Trusses, 10s., 15s., 21s., and upwards.—Riding Belts, 3s. 6d. upwards.—Artificial Legs and Arms, Spring Crutches, &c.—India Rubber Urinals, for railway or night use.—Corsets for Spinal Affections, Corpulency, &c. and every other department connected with the business.

Address—T. CLAY and CO., 4, KING-STREET, COVENT-GARDEN, LONDON, W.C.

**EAU-DE-VIE.**—This pure PALE BRANDY, though only 16s. per gallon, is demonstrated, upon analysis, to be peculiarly free from acidity, and very superior to recent importations of veritable Cognac. In French bottles, 35s. per dozen; or securely packed in a case for the country, 35s.

HENRY BRETT and Co., Old Farnival's Distillery, Holborn. To be obtained only at their Distillery.

**KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY**  
VERSUS COGNAC BRANDY.

This celebrated old IRISH WHISKY rivals the finest French brandy. It is pure, mild, mellow, delicious, and very wholesome. Sold in bottles, 2s. 6d. each, at most of the respectable retail houses in London, by the appointed agents in the principal towns in England, or wholesale at 8, Great Windmill-street, Haymarket, W. Observe the red seal, pink label, and cork, branded "Kinahan's LL Whisky."

**WINE no LONGER an EXPENSIVE LUXURY.**

ANDREW and HUGHES'S SOUTH AFRICAN WINES, viz. PORT, SHERRY, &c., 20s. per dozen; MADEIRA and AMONTILLADO, 24s. Two samples for twelve stamps.

"I find your wine pure and unadulterated."—Hy. Letheby, M.B., London Hospital.

Colonial Brandy, 15s. and 18s. 6d. per gallon. 27, Crutched-friars, Mark-lane, E.C.

**QUININE WINE.**—Guaranteed to contain

in each wine-glassful one grain of the finest Sulphate of Quinine. This most delightful and invigorating Tonic, specially prepared by ROBERT WATERS, and used by medical practitioners in every part of the civilised world, is strongly recommended by Dr. Harsall, of the "Lancet," Dr. Andrews, E. Cousins, Esq., M.R.C.S., and the medical profession generally.

Prepared only by

R. WATERS, 2, MARTIN'S-LANE, CANNON-STREET, LONDON.

Sold by Chemists, Grocers, &c., throughout the world.

Wholesale Agents—Lewis, Watkins, and Co., Worcester.

**THE CHEAPEST WINES in ENGLAND,**

at Reduced Duty.

FRENCH PORT, 22s. and 24s. per dozen.  
CLARET, 24s., 30s., 36s. per dozen.  
SHERRY, 21s., 24s., 28s., 32s. per dozen.  
PORT 24s., 28s., 32s. per dozen.  
CHAMPAGNE (very superior), 36s. per dozen.  
FINE SCHIEDAM HOLLANDS, 30s. per case.  
FINE COGNAC BRANDY, 22s. per gallon.  
NONPAREIL BRANDY, 15s. per gallon.

H. R. WILLIAMS, Importer of Wines and Spirits, 112, Bishopsgate-street Within, City.

**MARSHALL and SON, Wine Merchants,**

recommend for general use their DINNER SHERRY, Bronté Marsala, Roussillon, and their IMPERIAL CLARET, all at 30s. per dozen, bottles included.

FINE PALE, GOLD, and BROWN SHERRIES, 36s., 42s., 48s. Old Bottled Ports, 42s., 48s., 54s. Claret, 36s., 42s., 48s.

SPARKLING CHAMPAGNE, 48s., 54s., 60s. Hock, 48s., 60s. Moselle, 60s., 72s. South African Sherry, 24s. Port, 28s.

Cognac Brandy, Pale and Brown Irish and Scotch Whiskey, Schiedam, Holland, and London Gin. Liqueurs of all kinds.

Price Lists on application. Carriage paid by rail.

PURVEYORS to the QUEEN. 20, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

**BURROWS and CO., WHOLESALE WINE**

MERCHANTS, LIVERPOOL.

STORES,—LIME-STREET.

OFFICES,—54, DUKE-STREET.

The Proprietors beg most respectfully to call the attention of the Trade, Noblemen, Clergy, and the Public in general, to their Extensive Stock of CHOICE WINES of RARE VINTAGES.

BURROWS and CO. are not disposed to comment upon the Purity of their Wines, which is daily most laudably acknowledged by the Public and eminent Medical Men of all Countries, as the increasing patronage of the highest Families in the Land is a sufficient guarantee.

They beg to call particular attention to their Pure TONIC WINES as being so valuable to Invalids and persons of weak stomachs.

A sample Case, containing Three full-sized Wine Bottles, will be forwarded to any address on receipt of Post-office Order for 6s. 6d., or a Dozen for 21s.

It is a well-known fact that impure and adulterated Wines are the greatest foes to health, producing acidity in the stomach and debilitating the digestive organs, while pure Wines will accelerate the digestive powers, invigorating, strengthening, and bracing the nervous system.

Their Tonic Wine is admitted to be most essential to Invalids, both old and young, and should never be absent from the homes of the weak and sickly. Its properties are duly acknowledged and appreciated by the leading men of the Faculty both at home and abroad.

To prevent imposition, each bottle is sealed with the name of the Firm. All orders to be made payable to Henry Burrows.

**TRY SANDS' PERFECT FITTING GAR-**

MENTS, the cheapest and best in London.

Sands, 17, Holborn-hill, opposite Farnival's Inn.

**WHY GIVE MORE?—EXCELLENT TEAS,** Black, Green, and Mixed, are now on Sale, for Family Use, at 2s. 8d. per lb., at NEWSOM and Co.'s Original Tea Warehouse, 50, Borough. Established A.D. 1745.

**JOHN MIXER and CO. SELL the BEST**

TEA at the LOWEST PRICE.

GOOD BREAKFAST CONGOU, 3s. 2d.

FINE BLACK TEA, 3s. 6d. and 4s.

FINE and CHOICE COFFEES, always fresh roasted, 14d., 16d., 18d.

TO INVALIDS AND FAMILIES.

PURE TRINIDAD COCOA, prepared, 1s. 4d., requires no boiling.

SUGARS—PURE RAW, 4½d., 5½d.; REFINED, 5½d., 6½d.

Selected Fruits for Christmas at moderate prices. Country orders carefully packed and delivered free of charge to any of the London Railway Termini.

PRICE LISTS forwarded on application.

JOHN MIXER and COMPANY, 27, SKINNER-STREET,

SNOW-HILL, corner of the Old Bailey, London, E.C.

**EPPS'S HOMOEOPATHIC COCOA.**—The

delicious aroma, grateful smoothness, and invigorating power of this highly triturated preparation have induced its general adoption as a desirable beverage for breakfast, luncheon, or supper. Sold in 1 lb., ½ lb., and ¼ lb. packets, at 1s. 6d. per lb., by Grocers. Each packet is labelled "James Epps, Homoeopathic Chemist, London."

**SHEPPARD'S CHEESE, BUTTER, BACON,**

and HAM WAREHOUSE, 88, High-street, and 1, 2, and 3, Three Tuns-passage, Borough. This establishment offers great advantages to the Public. The Trade supplied.

**CHEDDAR LOAF CHEESE, 6½d. and 7½d.**

per lb. Rich Stilton, 14d. per lb. Rippe Blue Mould ditto, the Connoisseur's delight, 15d. per lb. Sugar-cured Bath Chaps, 6d. Superior Westphalia Hams, 7½d. and 8d. per lb. Russian Ox Tongues, 15d. each, or 14s. 6d. per dozen. Osborne's Peat-smoked Breakfast Bacon, pronounced by Paterfamilias to be the greatest luxury ever yet introduced into the domestic circle, now selling at 8d. per lb. by the half-side. Butters in perfection at reasonable rates. A saving of 15 per cent. is effected by the purchaser at this establishment on all first-class provisions. Packages gratis.

"Palnam qui meruit ferat."

OSBORNE'S CHEESE WAREHOUSE, OSBORNE-HOUSE,

30, Ludgate-hill, near St. Paul's, E.C.

**FLOUR, warranted free from adulteration, to**

any part of London (not less than 14 lbs.) carriage free.—Whites, for pastry, at per bushel (56 lbs.), 9s.; Households, recommended for bread-making, 8s. 4d.; Seconds, 7s. 6d.; Meal for brown bread, 7s. 6d.

Address, HORSNAILL and CATCHPOOL, Bullford Mills, Witham, Essex; or 97, Goswell-road, City-road, E.C.

Directions for bread-making gratis. Terms cash. A half-sack or upwards free to any railway station (200 miles).

**ROBINSON'S PATENT BARLEY, for**

making quickly and at small cost superior Barley-Water; recommended as a summer drink, cooling in fevers, or for mothers nursing, and eminently nutritious as infants' Food.

**ROBINSON'S PATENT GROATS,**

the most esteemed and best known preparation for making pure gruel; persons of weak digestion or constipative habit would derive benefit from its use.

**ROBINSON'S PURE SCOTCH OATMEAL,**

for porridge and oat cake. The analysis of oatmeal proves it to be a strengthening food, and from its blood-and-bone-making principle, is especially recommended for youth.

**ROBINSON, BELLVILLE, AND CO.,**

Purveyors to the Queen, 94, Red Lion-street, Holborn.

ESTABLISHED 1764.

**PLUMBE'S GENUINE ARROW-ROOT,**

1s. 6d. per lb., should be used in preference to any other. It is highly preferred by the most eminent physicians in London for invalids, and as the best food for infants. It also forms a light nutritious diet for general use.

Report on Plumbe's Arrow-Root, by Dr. Harsall.

"I have subjected Plumbe's Arrow-Root to careful examination, microscopical and chemical. I find it to be perfectly genuine, and of superior quality; equal, in all respects, to the best Bermuda, for which so high a price is usually charged.

(Signed) ARTHUR HILL HASSALL, M.D."

Directions and testimonials with each packet, which bear the signature of A. S. PLUMBE, 3, Abchurch-lane, London, E. Retailed in London by Snow, Farnborough-row; Ford, Islington; Morgan, Sloane-street; Williams and Lloyd, Moorgate-street; Medes, Chancery-lane; Fincham, 55, Charing-cross; Potter, Farringdon-street.

AGENTS WANTED.

**RIMMEL'S LOTION for the SKIN** is

prepared of two sorts—No. 1, preservative, and No. 2, curative. No. 1 beautifies the complexion. No. 2 removes pimples, eruptions, tan, freckles, sunburns, and all cutaneous imperfections. Price per bottle, ½ pint, 2s. 6d.; ¼ pint, 1s. 6d.; 1 pint, 8s. 6d. Sold by all perfumers and chemists.

E. Rimmel, 96, Strand; 24, Cornhill; and Crystal Palace.



**THE FAMILY TREASURY** for 1860, recommended by 2,000 Ministers of all Denominations, will contain a Series of Papers, prepared expressly for its pages, by the Rev. J. C. Ryle, Rev. Charles Bridges, Rev. Canon Miller, Rev. William Arnot, and numerous other eminent writers. Monthly Parts, 6d.; and Weekly Numbers, 14d.  
London and Edinburgh: T. Nelson and Sons. Subscribers' Names received by all Booksellers.

In crown 8vo, with Illustrations.  
**A LIFE-LONG STORY; or, Am I My Sister's Keeper?** Facts and Phases for the Times. Dedicated to the Women of England, by ONE OF THEMSELVES.  
"The Author has grappled earnestly and womanfully with her subject. . . . Words that breathe and thoughts that burn are her artillery. . . . We heartily recommend this volume to the reading public of both sexes."—Critic.  
"This is a very genuine book. . . . The passages introduced are lofty in thought—many have a fine rhetoric that passes over into poetry, with now and then a touch of satire or scorn that has the real fire in it,—yet again a noble tenderness or a wailing pathos that moves the very heart of the listener. . . . We heartily recommend it."—Nonconformist.  
London: Simpkin, Marshall, and Co., Stationers'-Hall-Court.

Just published, price 6d., in cloth 1s.  
**RELIEF for SUFFERERS; or, Directions** for the cure of Tic-doloreux, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Toothache, Diseases of the Gums, &c. &c.: containing also Valuable Prescriptions for various Painful Affections.  
"We presume that many prescriptions have cost a guinea each which were not of greater real value than some of those which this book contains. The various recipes for several maladies, and the instructions which it gives in popular phraseology, render it an acceptable boon to the public."—*Wesleyan Times*, Oct. 3rd, 1859.  
Post free for the price in letter stamps, from the Author, S. BARLOW, Dentist, Darlington, County Durham; sold in London by Hamilton, Adams, and Co., and all Booksellers.

**AN ACT of GRATITUDE**—Twenty thousand copies of a Medical Book for gratuitous circulation.—A Nervous Sufferer having been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, dimness of sight, lassitude, and indigestion, by following the instructions given in a Medical Work, he considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of others, to publish the means used. He will therefore send free, secured from observation, on receipt of a directed envelope, and two stamps to pre-pay postage, a copy of the book, containing every information required.  
Address, James Wallace, Esq., Wilford House, Burton-crescent, Euston-road, London, W.C.

**GOOD STATIONERY at REASONABLE PRICES,**  
**AT G. BLIGHT'S,**  
168, FENCHURCH-STREET.

**G. BLIGHT, GENERAL MANUFACTURING STATIONER,**  
**ENGRAVER, PRINTER, BOOKBINDER, &c.,**  
168, FENCHURCH-STREET, LONDON,  
Supplies every description of STATIONERY and ACCOUNT-BOOKS, at the lowest possible prices for Good Materials and Workmanship.

**100 000 CUSTOMERS WANTED.**—**SAUNDERS BROTHERS' STATIONERY** is the BEST and CHEAPEST to be obtained.

	s. d.		s. d.
Cream-laid note	2 0 per rm.	Cream-laid adhesive envelopes	8 0 per 1000
Thick do.	4 0 "	Large commercial envelopes	4 0 "
Bordered note	4 0 "	Large American buff envelopes	3 6 "
Straw paper	2 6 "	Foolscap paper	7 0 per rm.
Blue commercial note	3 0 "	Commercial pens	1 0 pr. gross
Ditto, letter size	6 0 "		
Sermon paper	4 6 "		

A SAMPLE PACKET of STATIONERY (Sixty descriptions, priced and numbered) sent free, together with a price list, on receipt of four stamps. NO CHARGE made for stamping arms, crests, initials, &c., on either paper or envelopes. CARRIAGE PAID on all orders over 20s.

SAUNDERS BROTHERS, Manufacturing Stationers, 95 and 104, LONDON-WALL, LONDON, E.C.

**PARTRIDGE and COZENS,**  
**PAPER and ENVELOPE MAKERS,**  
No. 1, CHANCERY-LANE, and 192, FLEET-STREET.  
Full Six Shillings in the Pound cheaper than any other House.

	Per Ream		Per Ream
Cream-laid Note	2s. 0d.	Foolscap Paper	4s. 6d.
Super thick ditto	3s. 6d.	Straw Paper	2s. 6d.
Black-bordered ditto	3s. 6d.	Manuscript Paper	4s. 6d.

SERMON PAPER, plain, 4s.; ditto, ruled, 5s. per ream. Super thick Cream-laid Adhesive Envelopes, 6d. per 100. Extra thick ditto, 10d. per 100; large blue ditto, 4s. 6d. per 1,000. Copybooks, 21s. per gross; Slate Pencils, 2s. 6d. per 1,000. Quill Pens, 1s. 6d. per 100; Lead Pencils, 9d. per dozen.

ORDERS OVER TWENTY SHILLINGS CARRIAGE PAID TO THE COUNTRY.

Illustrated Price Lists post free.  
Copy Address, "PARTRIDGE and COZENS, Manufacturing Stationers, 1, Chancery-lane, and 192, Fleet-street." Trade supplied.

Established 1841.

**NOTICE.**—In consequence of Messrs. LAWES and MORTON having just commenced 1860 with opposition similar to that which they previously advanced, and wishing to do those gentlemen every justice, Mr. THORLEY is induced to ENLARGE his coming PAMPHLET, making it 64 pages instead of 32—showing beyond doubt that their observations on the so-called "Concentrated Cattle Food," and so-called "feeding statistics," are without foundation; that the Rothamstead experiment was not made with his Food, and consequently that this complete failure must either be through mismanagement or from buying the Condiment at the wrong SHOP.

The first impression of One Hundred Thousand Copies will be ready about the first day of March, and may be had post-free on receipt of Three Stamps on application to Joseph Thorley, the inventor and sole Proprietor of "Thorley's Food for Cattle," 77, Newgate-street, London; 21, Broadway, New York, United States; Mr. J. W. Thorley, Melbourne, Victoria; Mr. Alfred Burt, Sydney, New South Wales; and of all his agents throughout the United Kingdom.  
Feb. 2, 1860.

**CLOGGY BLACK INK!**  
WHY USE IT?

FRANK BAILEY, Twenty Years Practical Ink Manufacturer, can warrant his IMPROVED FILTERED WRITING FLUID to flow freely, never to thicken, and will turn intensely black. Sold by Stationers and Chemists.

DEPOT: 10, CURSITOR-STREET, CHANCERY-LANE, LONDON.

**THE TOTTERING PAPACY:** being some Remarks upon a Prophecy of Isaiah, showing the Course that Protestant England must pursue in the present Politics of Europe.  
London: Houlston and Wright, 65, Paternoster-row.

RE-ISSUE OF BENDEL'S "GNOMON."  
In Five Vols., demy 8vo, subscription price 31s. 6d.,  
**GNOMON of the NEW TESTAMENT.** By JOHN ALBERT BENDEL. Now first Translated into English, with Original Notes, Explanatory and Illustrative, under the Editorship of Rev. A. R. FAUSSETT, M.A., Rector of St. Cuthbert's, New York.  
"We hail with sincere pleasure the appearance of this work. Bendel's 'Expositions' has been long known and valued by all biblical students. His mind was one peculiarly fitted for the task he undertook. United with acuteness in critical discernment, and a love of patient and laborious investigation, there was a deep, earnest, and practical piety, which ever kept in view the great end and aim of Christianity."—*Record*.  
"Instead of Barnes and Burdett, read Bendel."—*Fraser's Magazine*.  
Edinburgh: T. and T. Clark, 38, George-street.

\* \* The Work may now be ordered through any bookseller, at subscription price, either direct from the Publishers or from their Agents, Messrs. Hamilton, Adams, and Co.; Simpkin and Co., London.

Just published, cloth limp, 164 pp., price 1s., post free for Twelve Stamps.

**A STEPPING-STONE to HOMCEOPATHY** AND HEALTH; or, Plain and Reliable Directions for the Domestic Treatment of the various Diseases incident to Families, with ample Instructions as to Diet and Regimen. By EDWARD RUDDOCK. This volume contains consecutive chapters on the Nature and Advantages of Homceopathy—the Treatment and Prevention of Fevers—Diseases of the Organs of Breathing—Consumption—Derangements of the Stomach and Bowels—Indigestion—Affections of the Head, Eyes, &c.—Skin Diseases—and Miscellaneous Complaints. In each case the directions for the selection of the appropriate remedy are clear and precise.  
"Clever, clear, and simple guide to homceopathy and health."—*Weekly Record*, Nov. 5, 1859.

**TEN REASONS for PREFERRING** HOMCEOPATHY to the Common System of Medical Treatment. By the FATHER of a FAMILY. In cover, 2d.; per post, 8d.

**REASONS for ADOPTING HOMCEOPATHY** in the TREATMENT of the DISEASES of ANIMALS. Stitched, 2d.; per post, 8d.  
Published and sold by Edward Ruddock, Homceopathic Pharmacy and Dispensary, 4, High-street, Hanley, Staffordshire. Illustrated Lists of Medicine Chests and Cases, and Homceopathic Publications, free on application.

ADAPTED FOR YOUTHS, SCHOOLS, AND FAMILIES,  
**CORNER'S ACCURATE HISTORIES,**  
Thirteen in Series, commencing at the earliest period, and continued down to the present time. In addition to their general truthfulness, they are interspersed with faithful descriptions of the manners, the domestic habits, and condition of the people, in different epochs of their history.  
"Miss Corner has, in a manner most clear, succinct, and truthful, narrated the great events of the Histories of Spain and Portugal, Poland and Russia, Holland and Belgium, and other countries: and might be read with advantage by multitudes of parents as well as children; the language is so simple that children must comprehend it, but, withal, so free from childish insipidity that any adult may read with pleasure."—*Athenaeum*.

**CORNER'S HISTORY of ENGLAND and WALES,** 3s. 6d. bound. Fifth Thousand. Plates, Map, Chronological Table and Index. With Questions, 4s.

**CORNER'S HISTORY of GREECE,** after the same approved style as her "Rome," with Questions, 3s. Map and Chronological Table and Index. Thirteenth Thousand.

**CORNER'S HISTORY of ROME,** from accepted English and Foreign Authorities—Dr. Arnold, Niebuhr, Keightley, Macpherson, Smith, &c. With Questions, 2s. 6d. Map of the Empire, Chronological Table and Index. Fifteenth Thousand.

"This is a truly faithful and useful work, well adapted for youth, whether at school or at home. The latest and best authorities have been consulted, and the substance of the discoveries and comments freely adopted."—*Herald*.

**CORNER'S HISTORY of IRELAND,** 2s. 6d. bound. Ninth Thousand. Plates, Map, Chronological Table and Index. With Questions, 3s.

**CORNER'S HISTORY of SCOTLAND,** 2s. 6d. bound. Plates, Map, Chronological Table and Index. Twelfth Thousand. With Questions, 3s.

**CORNER'S HISTORY of FRANCE,** 2s. 6d., bound. Plates, Map, Chronological Table and Index. Nineteenth Thousand. New Edition. With Questions, 3s.

**EVERY CHILD'S HISTORY of ENGLAND,** with Questions to each Chapter, adapted to the Junior Classes. By Miss CORNER. Price 1s. sewed; or 1s. 6d. in cloth, with the Map coloured. Just ready, **EVERY CHILD'S HISTORY of GREECE,** on the same plan and price.

Price 1s. each, post free, or in cloth boards, 1s. 6d.,  
**EVERY CHILD'S HISTORY of ROME.** With Map, and Questions for examination at end of each chapter. By EDWARD FARR. Adapted for Junior Classes and Family use.

**EVERY CHILD'S HISTORY of FRANCE.** With Seventy Portraits coloured. Same price and approved style as the above histories. By EDWARD FARR.

**EVERY CHILD'S SCRIPTURE HISTORY.** With two Maps—Palestine in the time of Our Saviour, and Wandering of the Children of Israel from Egypt to the Promised Land. With Questions as Rome.

**PAPA and MAMMA'S EASY LESSONS in GEOGRAPHY.** By Miss SARGENT. A Companion to Miss Corner's Play Grammar. 1s. sewed, or 1s. 6d. cloth.

"We are not acquainted with any book of the sort so judiciously adapted to infantile capacity."—*Evangelical Magazine*.

**SCRIPTURAL HISTORY SIMPLIFIED.** By Dr. J. KITTO, LL.D., and Miss CORNER. Price 3s. 6d., in a clear type, royal 18mo. Second Edition, with Chronological Table and Index, and Questions, and Two Maps.

Just published, price 1s., post free,  
**THE VOLUNTEERS' HANDBOOK.**

"Just the book for a volunteer rifleman. Containing full instructions for all kinds of exercise and drill, etiquette and military duties, according to the latest regulations in her Majesty's Army. Very serviceable, very timely, and very cheap."—*Critic*.

Just published, price 6d.

**THE INDEFATIGABLE WIFE:** a Memoir of Lady Franklin. With two full-page Illustrations, being part 7, of "Notable Women," a book for young ladies. By ELLEN C. CLAYTON. Each Part is a complete tale, in handsome embossed cover. The first series bound, 3s. 6d.

Companion Book to the above for Boys,  
**ADVENTURES and HISTORIES of REMARKABLE MEN.** By M. S. COCKAYNE. Price 6d. To be completed in Six Parts, or bound in one handsome volume, 3s. 6d.

Last September was commenced, in One Shilling Monthly Parts, printed in a superior manner on cream toned paper, **LONGFELLOW'S PROSE WORKS.** Charming and splendidly illustrated by BRACKET FOSTER, Hyperion, to be complete in about Six Parts; to be followed by Kavanagh.

Dean and Son, 11, Ludgate-hill, London; and of all Bookellers.

This day, Second Edition, 8vo, 3s. 6d. cloth,  
**LECTURES on the THIRTY-SECOND PSALM.** Preached in Portman Chapel, Baker-street, during Lent, 1859. By the Rev. J. W. RARVA, M.A., Minister of the Chapel.  
London: James Nisbet and Co., Berners-street, W.

This day, Eighth Edition, crown 8vo, 5s. cloth,  
**MEMOIR of CAPTAIN M. M. HAMMOND,** Rifle Brigade.  
London: James Nisbet and Co., Berners-street, W.

This day, Sixteenth Thousand, crown 8vo, 5s. cloth,  
**FOOTSTEPS of ST. PAUL:** being a Life of the Apostle designed for Youth. By J. R. MACBRYN, Author of "The Faithful Promiser," "Memories of Bethany," &c.  
London: James Nisbet and Co., Berners-street, W.

This day, Fourth Edition, crown 8vo, 4s. 6d., with Portrait,  
**THE LIFE of the Rev. RICHARD KNILL** of St. Petersburg. With Selections from his Reminiscences, Journals, and Correspondence; and a Review of his Character, by the late Rev. John Angell James. By CHARLES M. BIRNELL.  
London: James Nisbet and Co., Berners-street, W.

This day, a New Edition, Fourth Thousand, crown 8vo, 5s. cloth,  
**THE PRECIOUS THINGS of GOD.** By OCTAVIUS WINLOW, D.D.  
London: James Nisbet and Co., Berners-street, W.

On Thursday, demy 8vo, 7s. 6d. cloth,  
**GILDAS SALVIANUS. The Reformed** Pastor: showing the nature of the pastoral work; especially in private instruction and catechising, with an open confession of our too open sins. By RICHARD BAXTER.  
London: James Nisbet and Co., Berners-street, W.

In a few days, crown 8vo,  
**THROUGH the TYROL to VENICE.** By Mrs. NEWMAN HALL.  
London: James Nisbet and Co., Berners-street, W.

Crown 8vo, 2s. 6d. cloth,  
**NOTES of a TOUR in SWEDEN** in the Summer of 1858; including an Historical Sketch of its Religious Condition, and of the Question of Religious Liberty in it. By EDWARD STEANE, D.D., and JOHN HOWARD HINTON, M.A.  
London: James Nisbet and Co., Berners-street, W.

This day, Fourth Edition, crown 8vo, 3s. 6d. cloth,  
**WOMAN'S SPHERE and WORK,** Considered in the Light of Scripture. By WILLIAM LANDELS, Minister of Regent's-park Chapel.  
London: James Nisbet and Co., Berners-street, W.

On Thursday, small crown 8vo, 3s. 6d. cloth,  
**THE PERSON and WORK of the HOLY SPIRIT.** Being Sermons recently preached in London, by Fifteen Clergymen of the Church of England, with Special Reference to a Revival of Religion in the Church of God. With a Preface by the Rev. EMILIUS BAYLEY.  
London: James Nisbet and Co., Berners-street, W.

On Thursday, royal 8mo, 1s. cloth,  
**WORDS of PEACE and WELCOME.** By HORATIUS BONAR, D.D.  
London: James Nisbet and Co., Berners-street, W.

In a few days, No. 1,  
**THE MAGDALEN'S FRIEND,** a Monthly Magazine.  
London: James Nisbet and Co., Berners-street, W.

In the press, crown 8vo,  
**THE WELSH REVIVAL; its Origin and Development.** By the Rev. T. PHILLIPS, Hereford.  
London: James Nisbet and Co., Berners-street, W.

Fourteenth Thousand, price 6d.,  
**WORDS to the WINNERS of SOULS.**  
London: James Nisbet and Co., Berners-street, W.

This day, the Eighth Edition, crown 8vo, 3s. 6d. cloth,  
**FAMILY PRAYERS.** By the Author of "The Faithful Promiser," "Morning and Night Watches," &c.  
London: James Nisbet and Co., Berners-street, W.

Second Edition, small crown 8vo, 3s. 6d. cloth,  
**REMARKABLE ANSWERS to PRAYER.** By JOHN RICHARDSON PHILLIPS.  
London: James Nisbet and Co., Berners-street, W.

Crown 8vo, 4s. 6d. cloth,  
**THE POWER of JESUS CHRIST to SAVE** unto the UTMOST. By the Rev. A. J. CAMPBELL, Melrose.  
London: James Nisbet and Co., Berners-street, W.

Crown 8vo, 5s. cloth,  
**THE SONG of CHRIST'S FLOCK** in the TWENTY-THIRD PSALM. By the Author of "Lights of the World."  
London: James Nisbet and Co., Berners-street, W.

2100 PRIZE TALE.  
Just published, price (post free), in paper covers, 1s.; in limp cloth, 1s. 6d.; on fine paper, in cloth binding, 2s.,  
**DANESBURY HOUSE.** By Mrs. HENRY WOOD. Being the Temperance Tale for which One Hundred Pounds was unanimously awarded by the Adjudicators.  
Scottish Temperance League, 108, Hope-street, Glasgow.  
London: Houlston and Wright, and W. Tweedie.

FREE TRADE in BIBLES.  
**GRIFFIN'S GUINEA FOLIO FAMILY** BIBLE, handsomely bound, with Scott and Henry's Commentary, is decidedly the cheapest and best to be had.

**GRIFFIN'S ILLUSTRATED FAMILY BIBLES,** all prices, from 30s. to 10l. 10s.  
Bible Depot, 10, Stationers' Hall-court.



# BRITISH EQUITABLE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

The following REPORT was unanimously adopted at the ANNUAL MEETING held on THURSDAY, March 17th, 1859, at the CHIEF OFFICES,

47 and 48, KING WILLIAM-STREET, LONDON, E.C.

"The year 1858 has shown a considerable increase of the Company's business.

"Eight Hundred and Two Policies have been issued, assuring 137,227l., and the revenue of New Annual Premiums thereon amounts to 4,805l. 1s. 1d. The whole of these have been fully paid upon. Half Credit Policies not being issued by the Company. This increases the grand total of Life Assurance Policies issued by the Company to the 31st December last to 3,998, representing assurances effected with the Company to the amount of 644,287l. 15s. 8d.

"The total of proposals received by the Company from its foundation has been 6,422, for assurances to the amount of 1,100,837l. 4s. 9d.

From these statements will be seen the caution with which lives have been accepted by the Company. The best available Medical skill has been employed, and the bona fides of the proposers scrutinised, a course rendered necessary by the frequent and notorious frauds recently perpetrated on Life Offices. This scrutiny has been still more rigid where female lives have been proposed for Assurance.

"It is a satisfaction that, in round numbers, 4,000 persons have made a provision for their families in this single Office.

"The amount of business done in the year is not the total good accomplished; for it is probable that the diffusion of knowledge on this subject by the agents of this Company have induced three times that number of heads of families to make provision in some shape for the future, who had hitherto neglected that duty; and in future years additional fruits will be reaped by the Company from the labour of 1858.

"The Death Register shows that the sum of 1,902l. 18s. 8d. has been paid in death claims and bonuses to the families of nineteen deceased policy-holders. This mortality is much below the tabular estimate. All these Policies of two years old and upwards received a considerable proportional addition to the sums assured, in the shape of bonuses—the profits being divided every three years, and Policies of two years' duration being entitled; so that the benefits of the Improved Mutual System on which the Office is based, will every year be more widely diffused.

"The Company has received from the Policy-holders the warmest approbation of its principles, and the most cordial support in a variety of ways.

"Policy-holders have, also, received valuable assistance in the shape of Loans, upon various securities, including their Policies. Some of these Policies must have been forfeited but for this timely aid.

"Loans continue to be advanced to Policy-holders wishing to purchase the houses they reside in, the repayments, which include Principal, Interest, and the Legal Expenses, not greatly exceeding the Quarterly Rent. This investment, judiciously and cautiously made, is, perhaps, one of the best open to the public.

"The spread of Life Assurance is one of the most hopeful signs of the times. Its effects cannot fail of being felt in the check of pauperism, the diminution of crime, and the spread of sobriety, industry, thoughtfulness, and morality—promoting the stability of the nation, and happiness of the people."

W. S. GOVER, Manager.

**LECTURES on ROMANS—Critical, Expository, and Practical—by the Rev. T. G. HORTON, every month in the "Congregational Pulpit." A number post free for Six Stamps.**

London: Judd and Glass, New Bridge-street, and Gray's Inn-road.

Just published, 8vo, price 1s. 6d.,

**THE TRUE IDEA of the CHURCH: With Prefatory Note by the Rev. WILLIAM HANNA, LL.D.** Edinburgh: Thomas Constable and Co. London: Hamilton, Adams, and Co. And all Booksellers.

Price Twopence,

**THE INTERPRETER, No. 3, for MARCH,** contains—Discrepancies between Apostolic and Modern Thought—Interpretations of Isaiah xxxiii. 14, Mark ix. 49, and Mark ix. 41—The Minister, chap. 3—The Jewish Elders. London: Simpkin, Marshall, and Co., Stationers' Hall-court.

A NEW WORK BY REV. DR. M'COSH.

Now ready, 8vo, 12s.,

**THE INTUITIONS of the MIND.** By the Rev. JAMES M'COSH, LL.D., Professor of Logic and Metaphysics in Queen's College, Belfast, Author of "The Method of the Divine Government, Physical and Moral," and joint Author of "Typical Forms and Special Ends in Creation." London: John Murray Albemarle-street.

In one handsome volume, square crown 8vo, red edges, cloth antique, price 6s. 6d., post free,

**CENTRAL TRUTHS.** By the Rev. CHARLES STANFORD, Author of "Power in Weakness: Memorials of the Rev. William Rhodes."

"We have rarely read a volume of sermons with such un-mixed pleasure. Graceful in style, orthodox in doctrinal sentiment, pure and elevated in thought, rich in illustration and imagery, yet free from excessive ornament, and pervaded by a deep-toned spirituality and a profound appreciation of Scriptural truth, we are quite sure that they will be read with delight and edification. It is impossible to read a page of this volume without being struck by the intimate—we were about to say microscopic—acquaintance with Scripture which it displays. Passages of inspired teaching and revealed truth are constantly quoted in senses which, though perfectly obvious when pointed out, have been unnoticed before, and a feeling of pleased surprise is thus constantly produced in the reader's mind."—Baptist Magazine.

"There are to be found in these pages a singular refinement of illustration and a peculiar felicity of language, which the cultivated and tasteful will prize and admire, however much it may be lost on common hasty readers. Mr. Stanford has an order of mind, and has acquired habits of study, eminently adapting him to be a teacher of wise and thoughtful men."—Evangelical Magazine.

"It is a good book;—pious without a trace of cant—perspicuous in style, but not feeble. It is neither meagre in style nor maudlin in sentiment. Its pages are replenished with wisely simple and unassumingly graceful utterances."—Christian Spectator.

BY THE SAME AUTHOR.

Fourth Edition, in 18mo, price 6d. cloth limp, red edges,

**FRIENDSHIP WITH GOD.**

"Rich with consoling and ennobling sentiments."—English Presbyterian Messenger.

"Full of freshness, feeling, and fervour."—Patriot.

London: Jackson and Walford, 18, St. Paul's-churchyard.

**IPSWICH TEMPERANCE PUBLICATIONS,** consisting of 293 Tracts, in assorted or separate Sixpenny Packets, and 86 Juvenile Books, in 6 assorted Packets, the whole comprising 20 Packets, sent post free by remittance of Ten Shillings to Richard Dykes Alexander, Ipswich.

Now ready, price 2s., cloth.

# THE MISSIONARY MARTYR OF DELHI:

A MEMOIR OF THE REV. JOHN MACKAY,

Baptist Missionary, who was killed at Delhi, May, 1857.

By JAMES CULROSS, A.M., Author of "Lazarus Revived."

"Some of our readers are already apprised of the melancholy fate of this excellent missionary, but they have now before them all the main facts of his interesting and honourable career. What the volume wants in magnitude it possesses in force, point, and pathos. The tale is soon told, but the effects on the mind of the reader will be lasting."—British Standard.

London: J. Heaton and Son, 21, Warwick-lane, Paternoster-row. Edinburgh: Paton and Ritchie; and J. Menzies. St. Andrews: Joseph Cook. Stirling: R. S. Shearer.

A NEW AND FINAL EDITION

# THE PENNY CYCLOPEDIA,

WITH A NEW SUPPLEMENTARY VOLUME,

Illustrated by more than SIX THOUSAND ORIGINAL ENGRAVINGS. Thirty Volumes bound in Seventeen. Price FIVE GUINEAS.

The CYCLOPEDIA and the ORIGINAL SUPPLEMENT being out of print, the Proprietors, to meet the continued demand, have printed a limited Edition from the stereotype plates of the Twenty-nine Volumes. The paper and print are, for the first time, of uniform excellence. The Second Supplement is entirely new, and embraces every addition to the sum of human knowledge during the last twelve years. The Thirty Volumes, bound in Seventeen, and extending beyond 18,000 pages, form a complete library of reference on all subjects of Art, Science, and Literature. The sum of £40,000 has been expended on Authorship and Engravings alone.

Published for the Proprietors by Messrs. Sangster and Co., 36, Paternoster-row, London, E.C.

# THE THEORY and PRACTICE of COM-

POSITION, for Schools and Private Students, by WILLIAM HUNTER, LL.D. With Exercises in the different kinds of Composition most frequently required.

"The student who would acquire a classical style, the merchant who would employ no ambiguity in his orders, and he who would maintain a facile and elegant correspondence with his friends, should spend nights in studying 'The Theory and Practice of Composition.'"—Ayr Observer.

London: Sangster and Co., 36, Paternoster-row. And all Booksellers.

A NEW STORY FOR BOYS.

Foolscap Octavo, with Frontispiece, 4s. 6d.,

**THE OLD COAL-PIT; or, the Adventures of Richard Boothby in Search of his Own Way.** By E. J. MAY, Author of "Louis' School-Days."

London: John W. Parker and Son, West Strand.

Octavo, 9s.,

**PALEY'S EVIDENCES of CHRISTIANITY;** with Annotations by RICHARD WHATELY, D.D., Archbishop of Dublin.

Lately published,

**PALEY'S MORAL PHILOSOPHY;** with Annotations by the ARCHBISHOP of DUBLIN. 7s.

**DR. PALEY'S WORKS:** a Lecture by the ARCHBISHOP OF DUBLIN. 1s.

London: John W. Parker and Son, West Strand.

This day, 9s.,

# ON the PHILOSOPHY of DISCOVERY:

Chapters Historical and Critical. By WILLIAM WHEWELL, D.D., F.R.S., Master of Trinity College, Cambridge. Including the completion of the Third Edition of "The Philosophy of the Inductive Sciences."

By the same Author,

**HISTORY of the INDUCTIVE SCIENCES.** The Third Edition, with Additions. Three Volumes, 24s.

**NOVUM ORGANON RENOVATUM:** being the Second Part of a Third Edition of "The Philosophy of the Inductive Sciences." With Large Additions, 7s.

**HISTORY of SCIENTIFIC IDEAS:** being the First Part of a Third Edition of "The Philosophy of the Inductive Sciences." Two Volumes, with Large Additions, 14s.

London: John W. Parker and Son, West Strand.

# FRASER'S MAGAZINE for MARCH, 1860,

2s. 6d., contains:—

Seventeen Unpublished Letters of Percy Bysshe Shelley. From Italy—1818 to 1822. Communicated, with Notes, by T. L. Peacock.

Concerning the Worries of Life, and How to Meet Them. By A. K. H. B.

Holmby House. By G. J. Whyte Melville. Conclusion.

Female Labour.

Louis Napoleon's Intentions Tested by his Conduct.

The Literary Suburb of the Eighteenth Century. Chapter III. Madame Récamier.

The Wine Question Reviewed.

Wheat and Tares. A Tale. Part III.

The Budget. By Professor Leone Levi.

FRASER'S MAGAZINE for APRIL will contain the First Part of a New Work, entitled "Gryll Grange," by the Author of "Headlong Hall."

London: John W. Parker and Son, West Strand, W.C.

Price One Shilling,

# MACMILLAN'S MAGAZINE.

Edited by DAVID MASSON.

No. 5, for March, 1860.

CONTENTS.

1. Tom Brown at Oxford. By the Author of "Tom Brown's School Days."

Chapter 12. The Captain's Notions.

Chapter 13. The First Bump.

2. The Grenvilles: Government by Families. By G. S. Venables.

3. English Etymology. By Herbert Coleridge.

4. Goethe and Frederika.

5. The "Idea" of Nationality: Savoy. By J. M. Ludlow.

6. The Revivals of 1859. By the Rev. J. L. Davies.

7. A Chapter of Modern Knight-Erantry. By Percy Greg.

8. Classical Music and British Musical Taste.

9. My Child-Passenger. By Robert Paton.

10. The Physiology of Laughter. By Herbert Spencer.

11. Self-Help.

12. M. de Lesseps and the Suez Canal. By the Rev. J. W. Blakesley.

Macmillan and Co., Cambridge; and 23, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, London. Sold by all Booksellers, News-men, and at the Railway Stations.

# THE HOMILIST for MARCH (price 8d., post

free) contains:—

On Peter: a Soul Redeeming Thought—Divine Providence in Teaching, and Human Mistakes in Learning—The Mystery of Godliness—The Moral Significance of the Three Crosses—Mental Misery in Connexion with Material Wealth—Paul's Shipwreck—The Barren Fig Tree; or, a Fruitless Life—Human Exaltation and Humiliation Sources of Rejoicing—Who shall be able to Stand in the Last Judgment?—Theological Notes and Queries—The Pulpit and its Three Handmaids: Social Benefits of Civilisation; Sway of Symbols—Literary Notices.

London: Ward and Co., 27, Paternoster-row.

# RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

# SEAMANSHIP and NAVAL DUTIES.

By A. H. ALSTON, Lieut. R.N. With 200 Practical Illustrations. Post 8vo, cloth extra. 9s. 0d.

HANS BUSK'S NAVIES of the WORLD. With Illustrations. Post 8vo, cloth extra. 7 6

HANS BUSK'S TABULAR ARRANGEMENT of the COMPANY DRILL. Large 8vo, linen mounted, and bound in cloth case. 3 0

HANS BUSK'S RIFLE VOLUNTEERS and HOW to DRILL THEM. Seventh Edition, boards. 1 6

HANS BUSK'S RIFLE (The), and How to Use It. Sixth Edition, half-bound. 2 6

HANS BUSK'S RIFLE TARGET REGISTER (The). Demy 8vo, cloth limp. 1 0

SMYTH'S MANUAL of INTEREST and ANNUITIES, including 54 distinct Rates of Interest, and an unanswerable Theory for a more equitable assessment of the Income-tax. Foolscap 8vo, cloth limp. 2 0

WALSH'S ENGLISH HOUSEKEEPER'S BOOK. With numerous Illustrations. Fcap. 8vo, half-bound. 3 6

POPE'S HOMER'S ILIAD. New Edition, in a new type, elegantly printed. Royal 18mo, cloth. 2 6

SMITH'S (C. W.) DRAMATIC SCENES from STANDARD AUTHORS. Fcap. 8vo, cloth. 2 6

ONE THOUSAND HINTS for the TABLE, with a few Words upon Wines. Fcap. 8vo, cloth. 1 6

London: Routledge, Warne, and Routledge, Farringdon-street.

# SERIALS FOR MARCH.

# THE SPECTATOR, in Fortnightly Parts.

a. d. 0 6

Parts 2 and 3, each. 0 6

MAGUIRE'S (Rev. R.) SPECIAL LECTURES. Nos. 11 to 14, each. 0 1

BULWER'S EUGENE ARAM, fcap. 8vo, cloth. 2 6

BULWER'S NOVELS, in Monthly Parts. Part 5. 0 6

BULWER'S NOVELS—Penny Nos. Nos. 20 to 24, each. 0 1

ROUTLEDGE'S NATURAL HISTORY. Royal 8vo, Part 12. 1 0

ROUTLEDGE'S QUARTERLY DIVISION. Part 3. With 150 Original Illustrations. Royal 8vo. 4 0

PRESCOTT'S HISTORIES. Part 13. 1 0

NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA. With New Supplement. Part 40. 1 0

BOSWELL'S TOUR to the HEBRIDES. Parts 4 and 5, each. 0 6

RAILWAY LIBRARY—The Lost Ship. By the Author of "Cavendish," "Pride of the Mass," &c. 2 0

London: Routledge, Warne, and Routledge, Farringdon-street.

Just published, price 6d.,

# THE LIBERATION SOCIETY and

CHURCH PROPERTY: Two Lectures delivered by EDWARD MIALI, Esq., at Bristol.

Also, price 1s.,

# THE FIXED and the VOLUNTARY

PRINCIPLES: Eight Letters addressed to the Earl of Shaftesbury. By EDWARD MIALI, Esq.

London: Ward and Co., Paternoster-row.

Now publishing, price 6d.,

# WOMEN of the BIBLE. See the Monthly

Part of THE FAMILY ECONOMIST, an Illustrated Weekly Penny Magazine, kindly in tone, useful in object, and moral in tendency.

Parts I. and II. contain the following features:—

Fiction, Family Economy, Narrative, Practical Science, Natural History, Department for Ladies, Local Traditions, Inventions, Fine Arts.

London: Houlston and Wright, 65, Paternoster-row.

# THE ECLECTIC: a Monthly Review and

Miscellany, price 1s. 6d.

CONTENTS OF MARCH NUMBER:—

1. On the Origin of Species. By Charles Darwin, M.A.

2. The First Arctic Expedition to the North-West.

3. Thomas Beckett.

4. Last Year's Carnival in Rome.

5. Pages from My Diary. By Frederika Bremer.

6. The Protestant Movement in Italy.

7. Macaulay.

Brief Notices of Recent Publications.

London: Judd and Glass, New Bridge-street and Gray's Inn-road.

# THE CHRISTIAN SPECTATOR for

FEBRUARY, 1860, price 6d., contains:—

1. The Holy Week of January, 1860.

2. Religious Progress.

3. The Cartoons of Raphael in Hampton Court Palace.—No. 2.—The Charge to Peter.

4. Our Children.

5. A View from the Lebanon, B.C. 625; or, the Story of the great Asiatic Revolution in the Age of Nebuchadnezzar.

6. Carey, Marshman, and Ward.

7. The Hove Policeman.

8. The Volunteer Rifle Movement.

9. Poetry.

10. Review.

11. Short Notices.

12. Record of Christian Missions.

London: Yates and Alexander, 6, Horsehoe-court, Ludgate-hill, E.C.

Published by CORNELIUS RUFUS NELSON, at No. 25, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street, London; and Printed by ROBERT KINOSTON, Burt, Holborn-hill, London.—Wednesday, Feb. 29, 1860.